The Centre Reporter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

REPUBLICANS NEED SUPPORT OF MINORITY MEMBERS.

To Resist an Unde[r]ed Attack by the Administration on the Protective Tariff. —A Row I[m]ny Circles.

WASHINGTON, [J]n. 1.—That queer things occur in [p]olitics everybody knows, and nobo[d]y ever expected to see Republican me[m]bers of Congress trying to get Dem[o]cratic members to assist them in resi[s]ting what they call an underhanded at[t]ack on the protective tariff system [o]f the Republican administration. Y[e]t that is precisely what is being done. [R]epublicans representing sections w[h]ich produce articles affected by the [r]eciprocity treaties, negotiated [u]nder the Dingley tariff law, which re[q]uire the approval of the House as well [a]s the ratification of the Senate, are try[i]ng to get Democrats to help them d[o] at the treaties.

Mr. McKinley pul[l]ed off his New Year reception with[o]ut a scrap between those who h[a]ve been fussing for weeks over whet[h]er Gen. Miles or Admiral Dewey shou[l]d be given precedence under the ru[l]e which has always been followed.

There is another r[o]w on between Gen. Miles and Adjutant General Corbin. It was started by the recommendation of Gen. Miles that this year's West Point class be graduated in February, instead of June, in order that the graduates, instead of civil appointees, might fill the num[e]rous vacancies in second lieutenancies [i]n the regular army. For some reaso[n] Gen. Corbin bitterly antagonizes thi[s] recommendation—of course, he, as [A]djutant General of the Army, has n[o] personal interest in the appointmen[t] of civilians to be second lieutenants [i]n the regular army. Secretary Root i[s] said to lean towards Corbin a little, [a]lthough he has not actually decided [t]he question yet.

While no one in Was[h]ington seriously believes that the Re[p]ublican caucus will dare to indorse th[e] bill of Representative Crumpacker, [o]f Indiana, which proposes to reduce [t]he Congressional Representation and [t]he electoral [v]otes of a number of sout[h]ern states, Representative Wilson, of South Carolina, who is an able constitutional lawyer, has gathered a number of leading decisions showing that Congress has no constitutional authority to do what Mr. Crumpacker's bill proposes, even if it had the inclination, which [s]ome doubts. Mr. Wilson quotes several decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, one of which contains the following plain language: "The right to vote is a privilege regulated by municipal law and inhering exclusively in the state." He also points out that the right to vote has been denied by a large number of states. For instance, an educational qualification is required by Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Colorado, and Wyoming, while the payment of certain taxes is required before citizens can vote, by Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Nevada. Mr. Wilson says the educational qualification imposed by Massachusetts debars a larger number of citizens than are effected by the constitution or laws of any southern state, and that he feels sure the best sentiment of the country, regardless of politics, sustains the solution which the suffrage laws of South Carolina and other southern states have secured to the people of intelligence of those states.

Secretary Gage's expressed willingness to answer any questions Congress may ask of him, concerning his choice of a New York bank to receive onedeposit all moneys collected from internal revenue taxes,—about $1,000,000 a day,—and to distribute the same to banks in all parts of the country, as may be ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury, is likely to be put to the test very soon, as there are several things about this transaction which many Senators and Representatives would like very much to know. For instance, even among those who concede the legal right of the Secretary of the Treasury to give the free use of Government money to some banks and not to others, which many do not, there is curiosity to know why a bank controlled by one of the biggest and worst of the trusts,—The Standard Oil Company—was made the distributor of these funds, and how long that bank is allowed to retain the money before distributing it to the other favored banks, and whether those banks are given the free use of the money for any specified time. It was this same New York bank that bought the old Custom House property in New York and while questions are in order, Secretary Gage will be asked to explain the legal jugglery in delaying the transfer of title from the government to the purchaser, by which the bank has escaped the payment of city taxes amounting to more than $120,000. Boss Hanna was right when he said that the talk about Secretary Gage resigning was bosh. The interests which put Mr. Gage in the Cabinet have more work for him to do for their profit, and nobody knows it any better than Boss Hanna. Mr. Gage could not resign, even if he really wished to, without queering himself with those interests.

Foster's Weather Forecast.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent 27 to 31 and January 2 to 6; next will reach the Pacific coast about 7, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 8, great central valleys 9 to 11, eastern states 12.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 7, great central valleys, eastern states 11. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 10, great central valleys 12, eastern states Jan. 14.

Temperature of the week ending at January 15 will average below normal in the great central valleys, and Atlantic states and above on Pacific slope. Rainfall will be below normal in the great central valleys and Atlantic states and about normal on the Pacific slope.

January will be a cold month in the east of Rockies except in the New England states. Very cold in the great central valleys, warmer from the vicinity of the Rockies westward.

Rainfall of January will be from about to above normal in the Ohio valleys and eastern states, below in the great central valleys and about on the Pacific slope.

A wave of moderate temperature will cross the continent from west east about 1 to 7, followed by a low temperature wave.

From about 7 to 20, temperature will continue to slowly rise but with frequent waves of higher and lower temperatures.

The center of a drouth period will pass the great central valleys not far from 16 covering nearly two weeks and slowly moving eastward.

Snows may be expected in the northern states from 20 to 27 and rains in the southern states.

School Statistics for the State.

The school report contains these statistics of the schools of the state: Number of school districts, 2493; number of schools, 27,968; number of graded schools, 16,905; number of superintendents, 140; number of male teachers, 9360; number of female teachers, 19,469; average salaries of male teachers per month, $44.27; average salaries of female teachers per month, $37.84; whole number of pupils, 1,152,452; average number of pupils in daily attendance, 858,177; cost of school houses—purchasing, building, renting, etc., $3,569,820.94; teachers' wages, $10,749,713.38, cost of school text books, $782,235.50; cost of school supplies other text books, $408,146.30; fuel, contingencies, fees of collectors and other expenses, $4,798,852.82; total expenditures, $20,308,768.95; estimated value of school property, $49,491,585 59.

In Philadelphia the report shows, there are 193 male and 3278 female teachers. The average monthly salary of the male teachers is $167 21 and that of the women $63.11. The number of pupils in school at the end of the year was 145,302, and the average attendance was 128,285. The cost of school houses and repairs for the year was $832,923.90, and for books, fuel, stationery and contingencies $551,014 56.

Instantly Killed.

A mimic skirmish by boys representing United States and Spanish soldiers was given a tinge of realism on Tuesday afternoon, by the mortal wounding of one of the combatants. While the lads in the role of troops were at play William Riden, aged 12 years, shot William Bossinger, aged 11, in the back with a target gun, the ball penetrating the heart and causing instant death. The accident occurred at Lewistown.

Three Men Killed Near Lewisburg.

While hauling ice at Chillisquaque, on Tuesday, Samuel Whitmyer, Fremont Wolfe and Wm. Wensel were killed by a train on the track when the Niagara express came along and struck them. Both horses were killed and the wagon torn to pieces. Wensel leaves a wife and two children, and Whitmyer a wife and seven children. Wolf was 18 years of age.

Counterfeiters at Jersey Shore.

During the last week counterfeiters have been at work in Jersey Shore and palmed off quite a large number of spurious coins on the merchants of that place. One business man found three bad dollars in his money drawer and several others have one or two. The storekeepers are of the opinion that the "queer" was passed on them during the holiday rush.

Reign of Terror.

A reign of terror prevails in the locality of Spruce Creek, east of Tyrone. This lawlessness exists without any danger, apparently, of punishment to those who are guilty of it. Three deliberate murders have been committed within as many months; the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday and to minors is said to go on undisturbed.

The whole community is said to carry concealed weapons. Several thefts and barglaries have been made and nearly every section of the penal code has openly been violated. The most peculiar feature of this condition of affairs is that the county authorities are not responsible for the lax administration of the law, since they are almost powerless to remedy the evils. The Pennsylvania railroad company is making extensive changes and improvements between the stations so as to obtain room for two additional tracks in the narrow gorge through which the Juniata river flows.

Two bridges are being built just above Barree on which these tracks are to cross the river and a second tunnel is being driven through the mountain at Spruce Creek near the old one made when the road was built 50 years ago. About 400 men are employed more than half of whom are negroes from southern states and most of them are engaged at work in the tunnel. Many of the other workmen are Italians. The negroes have scarcely any regard for law or morals and it is believed they conceal offenders and refuse to give any information concerning them to the officers.

Not Much Chance for Pension.

Not many of the railroad men expect to be ever able to get the pension, says the Pittsburg *Post*, as they think that one man out of a thousand, in active railroad work can expect to live seventy years and hold his job. One of the engineers says that about once a year they are examined for eyesight, hearing, etc., and that these tests are becoming more severe and rigorous, and many men not over forty are in doubt as being able to pass the coming test. Before many years they will expect a man to stand thirty five feet from a mosquito and count his winks, and if one wink is missed he will be lowered in the ranks. They will also insist on a man being able to hear a bed bug crawl at a distance of forty-five feet and a wheel with 500 spokes, all of different colors, will be revolved at an amazing rate, and the candidate for a position will have to stand a mile away and tell the color of each spoke, and the number of spokes. The wheel bed bug and musquito test will knock out men before they are forty not to say anything about three score and ten.

What it Cost to Collect a Dollar for Uncle Sam.

According to the annual treasury report, the aggregate receipts at the port of Philadelphia, the last fiscal year, amounted to $22,343,071.51, while the expenses were $469,508.64, showing that the cost of collecting each dollar was only 21 mills.

At Boston it costs 42 mills to collect $1, at Detroit 113 mills, at Chicago 24 mills, at San Francisco 59 mills and at Tampa, Fla., 61 mills. These are the lowest. The cost at the other ports goes on increasing until it reaches some custom houses where it costs $100 to collect a single dollar.

Not Such a Snap.

Those who have their lines cut to hook a census taking position will find that it is one of the poorest political jobs afloat if they manage to land it. Enumerators are only paid $2.50 for each 100 names turned in, and taking into consideration the fact that they must ask a long list of questions for every name put down and make out three copies of their report, it may be estimated that the compensation for the work is small, in no instance aggregating $125.

Roster of State's Troops.

Adjutant General Stewart has put a number of clerks to work at Harrisburg in preparing a roster of all soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania who served in the Spanish-American war. One thousand dollars have been provided for the performance of all necessary clerical work. The number of Pennsylvanians who performed military and naval service during the late war was about 15,000, of whom more than 1,000 went to the Philippines.

Important to Fishermen.

Judge Albright of Lehigh county, last week handed down a decision relating to the rights of fishermen and owners of streams. He rules that a fisherman is guilty of trespass who enters a stream and fishes without the consent of the land owner, although he wades the stream and does not touch the dry land, and the fact that the state has stocked the stream with fish does not make a public stream.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Democrats Again in Control of the County Management.—New Officials Sworn into Service on Monday.

The retiring Sheriff, Wm. M. Chronister, and Register George W. Rumberger, have filled their positions with fidelity, and to the entire satisfaction of the public. The Democrats made no mistake in electing these gentlemen, and thereby gave the people two faithful public servants.

In the Commissioners' office, the new member, Prof. Meyer, is found at his post, obliging and attentive, and will study to become familiar with the county affairs, and to enable him to discharge his duties faithfully, which is his aim and desire. The familiar face of Danny Heckman was voted to remain "because he does what's right." The Republicans seemed to think Mat Riddle was their best man to retain and so expressed themselves by their votes.

For sheriff we have that royal fellow, Cyrus Brungart, affable and every inch a gentleman. Proof, he received the highest vote.

Boyd Musser, new commissioners' clerk, is a good selection, and popular with all, and pleasant to a finish.

J. C. Harper retires from the Recorder's office with no room for faultfinding—his duties were faithfully discharged.

That fine old gentleman, the new treasurer Mr. Speer, will serve that office well and will go out with an untarnished name. Mr. Speer succeeds Harrison Kline who filled the office creditably.

Register Archey is winning good opinions already and will prove an excellent official in full keeping with his good name and manliness.

Nels Robb, the Recorder, was the best man the Republicans had to offer, and we think he will do his duty.

A SAW MILL BURNED.

The Large Plant at Linden Hall Goes up in Smoke.

On Saiurday evening the large saw mill of the Linden Hall Lumber company, a short distance west of Linden Hall, was totally destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered about six o'clock, from an unknown origin, and the large plant was soon a mass of flames. A large lot of lumber was piled within one hundred feet of the mill and for a time the flames threatened to consume this, but by hard work on the part of the men, the flames were confined to the mill.

The plant was one of the best equipped in this paft of the state, and the loss is about $5,000, partly covered by insurance. A large lot of shingles in the mill were destroyed.

Cressinger Hanged.

Edward Cressinger, aged 19 years, the slayer of Daisy Smith, expiated his crime on the gallows in the county prison at Sunbury yesterday morning. The condemned man spent a quiet night, and appeared to be unconcerned about his approaching death. The procession to the scaffold was led by Sheriff Zerfing and Rev. Brosious, Cressinger following unaccompanied. The doomed man ascended the steps to the gallows firmly, and on the platform he confessed his guilt. After he had said farewell to the spectators the noose was adjusted and the trap sprung. In six minutes he was pronounced dead. One of the most interested spectators was Henry Smith, father of the murdered girl.

Married in the West.

One of our boys who had gone west to seek his fortune has joined the band of Benedicts and taken unto himself a wife. This time it is John Sweeney, son of George Sweeney, west of Centre Hall, who was married about three weeks ago to Miss Daisy Rankin, of Mound City, Kansas. John left here about ten years ago, and of late has been located in Pueblo, Col., where he has a good job in the machine department of the D. & R. G. railroad. The many friends of John hereabouts will be pleased to learn of this move on his part and will join with the REPORTER in wishing them success through life.

A Prominent Physician Dead.

Dr. L. R. Hensyl, a prominent physician of Howard, died at his home in that place on Monday afternoon. He was a prominent Republican and highly respected citizen of his town. He was aged about 60 years, and leaves a wife and six children.

Mending broken sets of teeth and making new ones, guaranteed at reasonable prices, by Dr. C. S. Jacquemain at hotel, January 8th to 13th.

Try the Reporter for all job printing.

LATE NEWS NOTES.

Croker, the Tammany chief, was thrown from a horse in England and had a leg broken.

Queen Victoria is troubled with insomnia, owing to the condition of affairs in South Africa.

The transportation of wheat from the west to the seaboard means millions of dollars a year to railroad and ship owners.

The Boers were driven from Colesburg by the English under General French, on Sunday night. The Boers were taken by surprise.

It is very cold in Germany, and the island of Room is now reached over a frozen arm of the North sea, a condition unknown in twenty years.

The new registration now being taken in Philadelphia has turned up already to be fraudulent in several of the precincts. The penitentiary does not seem to have any terrors for the rascals.

Another ballot box has been opened in Philadelphia, and more evidence of fraud found. The boxes are stuffed like Christmas turkeys, so far as they have been opened. Philadelphia stands head and shoulders above any other city in the land for ballot frauds.

A vile plot was uncovered in Manila. One thousand rebels organized to slaughter Americans. It had been planned to throw bombs among the foreign diplomats during General Lawton's funeral. A big uprising was prevented by the discovery of the plot.

The insurgents do not have a great force in the field any longer, and Aguinaldo with about 200 followers is still in flight to distant parts of Luzon. His wife died last week in giving birth to a son. A guerrilla warfare is likely to be kept up, which may last a year or longer.

Quay has damaged his own shaky case, although founded on a burly Stone. His enemies were working in Washington while he was down in Florida fishing, and made some better hauls than he did. It is not believed the ex-Senator will allow his claim to be voted on in Committee.

Lancaster county's treasurer, Emanuel H. Hershey, has gone to parts unknown, and his account is short in the sum of $65,042.41. This amount was ascertained from his books by his deputy, his son, Clarence M. Hershey, and Co. Auditor Thos. J. Marsh, who were at work on the books for over a week. Speculating in stocks, poker and gambling swamped him.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Harry Munson and Annie F. Bears, Philipsburg.

Wm. D. Walker and Mary M. McCool, Wolfs Store.

Thomas A. Hosterman and Ella C. Corman, Coburn.

Ezra W. Carson, Spring township, and Catharine I. Shreffler, State College.

Wm. A. Briggs and Florence Wian, Bellefonte.

Frank C. Croyle and Mary Pilkington, Philipsburg.

John Bowers, Julian, and Lidie Bathurst, Mt. Eagle.

Charles H. Croak, Lock Haven, and Lydia Butler, Romola.

Floyd O. Biddle, and Ella I. Williamson, Julian.

Frank L. Carter, Punxsutawney, and Bell Saylor, Bellefonte.

Herbert Coran, Frandsville, and Anna E. Rossman, Spring.

O. P. Smith, Feidler, and Nellie Brindle, Rebersburg.

Forest J. Stover and Lottie Leitzell, Aaronsburg.

Alfred W. Winkleblech, Penn, and Lulu Derstine, Aaronsburg.

Andy Jurin and Annie Pacsusa, Clarence.

Frank Cower and Sarah Robinson, Taylor.

Thos. G. Boalich and Vera L. Jones, Philipsburg.

Clarence L. Weaver, Ferguson, and Annie Young, Patton.

Harry E. Garbrick, Bellefonte, and Louise E. Crissman, Pittsburg.

Reeder Takes Hold.

W. E. Gray, who has been county chairman of the Republican party in this county the last three years, completed his term of service Tuesday and handed over the party reins to Colonel Wilbur F. Reeder, ex-deputy attorney general and a strong anti-Quayite.

Vacation Over.

The public schools opened again on Monday morning after a vacation from Dec. 19th. The schools will now finish the term with no further vacation for the scholars.

Unclaimed Letters.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Centre Hall uncalled for Jan. 1, 1900: Miss Della Swartz, James Stepheson. Persons calling for above letters please state they are advertised.

G. M. BOAL, P. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

A Century From Now.

If you and I should wake from sleep
A century from now,
Back to the grave we'd want to creep,
A century from now.
We'd witness such a startling change,
Find everything so wondrous strange
We'd hurry back across the range,
A century from now.

A woman, forty, fat and fair,
A century from now,
May warm with grace the Speaker's chair,
A century from now.
The cabinet may be a flock
Of girlies, gay of hat and frock,
Who talk, but who won't mend a sock,
A century from now.

The people all will fly on wings
A century from now
(Not heavenly, but patent things)
A century from now.
They'll soar aloft devoid of fear
On pinions of a chainless gear,
And change their "flyers" every year,
A century from now.

There'll be no restaurants at all
A century from now,
The home will have no dining hall
A century from now.
The chemists all our wants will fill
With food in tablets, and to still
Our thirst we'll simply take a pill,
A century from now.

Henry Geisweit, Bellefonte, was allowed a pension, $6.

Got the first sleighride, Les Jacobs, Sunday before Christmas.

Thomas E. Royer has been appointed postmaster at Rebersburg.

There will be lots of sales coming spring, say auctioneers J. L. Neff and Will Goheen.

During the past year there have been 1020 births in Centre county and 482 deaths. We are forging ahead.

Big hogs are still on deck yet. H. Duck, esq., of Millheim, killed a porker which dressed 582 pounds.

It is believed that nothing short of an earthquake could destroy the Washington monument, so solid is its foundation.

We have had a siege of ten days of extremely cold weather; the ground is frozen deep and the ice is from eight to ten inches thick.

A citizen from Axeman desires the Reporter to say, that thieves in that section will have a hearing if they do not watch themselves.

Mr. Hockman, of Farmers Mills, whose sale is on the list, will move on the Zimmerman farm, near Hecla, which he purchased recently.

The cold Christmas snap is reported to have been felt in many parts of the country and may mean the exit of a most delightful fall. What next?

D. F. Fortney, esq., put his strong shoulder to the educational wheel during teachers' institute and directors' day. Fortney can't be else than useful.

John Shirley, aged 71, chief promoter of the Tussey Mountain Mining & Smelting Co., Huntingdon, dropped dead during the progress of a meeting of the stockholders.

The January number of McClure's Magazine will contain some reminiscences of Blaine and Conkling, and their rivalry in the Republican Convention of 1880, by the Hon. George S. Boutwell.

Prices on coal having gone up, Bellefonte's steam heat has followed suit and gone up too, bringing out a lion-like growl from the citizens of that religious burg, with threats to go back to gran'ma's 10 plate stove and tallow dips. "Prosperity" has struck the steam heaters, sure, too.

M. F. Johnson, the Clearfield jury commissioner charged jury padding, who disappeared before the issuance of a warrant for his arrest and who was arrested at Marion, Indiana, was lodged in jail at Clearfield. Chief of Police Burt White, who captured him will get the $500 reward.

Washington society, official and lay, is pictured in its full brilliancy by Archibald Willingham Butt, in his short story called "Behind the Lines," written for the January "New Lippincott." The title alludes to the group of the elect which stands behind the receiving lines at an official reception.

Another warning against bad roads comes from Clearfield county in an award of damages of $2000 to Miss Virginia Beers, a school teacher, who was injured by a fall from a bridge that had no side protections. She was riding a bicyle at the time of the accident. Limestone township must meet the loss for its negligence.

We had a white Christmas after all misgivings, thanks to the rain and slush of day previous, Sunday, followed by a cold blizzard, that gave the roads an icy bottom for Christmas, on which a snowsquall put some of the "beautiful" to the depth of apple butter on the school boy's bread, and some folks came out in their sleighs and had a screechy ride.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Finding the Live Weight of Cattle Feed—Your Corn—Use Greed Bone to Increase Egg Supply, etc.

Finding the Live Weight of Cattle.

There are several methods of finding the live weight of cattle, but the following is probably the most correct: Measure the girth around the beast just behind the shoulder blade and the length of the back from the tail to the fore part of the shoulder blade. Multiply the girth by the length and if the girth is less than three feet, multiply the product by eleven and the result will be the number of pounds. If between three and five feet, multiply by sixteen; if between five and seven feet, multiply by twenty-three; if between seven and nine feet, multiply by thirty-one; if between nine and eleven, multiply by forty.

Feed Your Corn.

A lover of statistics has figured out that of the 250,000,000 bushels of corn produced in Nebraska all but 70,000,000 bushels was fed in the State, the balance being all that found its way into the general market. This is an evidence of the enormous improvement in the stock feeding industry of the State during the past few years. Of the wheat crop, just one-half of the whole was milled in the State, the balance going to Chicago and other points. This makes a good showing for local consumption. The statisticians agree that the largest profit accrues in farming from the feeding of the cereal crop and not in it sale. According to that standard, Nebraska is pretty well off.—Omaha Trade Exhibit.

Use Green Bone to Increase Egg Supply.

In recent years the practical poultry man has been able to double his egg supply in the winter by a careful study of egg producing foods. Prominent among these must be placed green cut bones, a food that is undoubtedly the greatest egg producer ever fed to hens. The bone, when finely cut while it is still green, supplies that element of animal food so needed and so relished by fowls, taking the place of the bugs and worms which hens devour so greedily upon the range. Moreover, the bone supplies the mineral matter needed for egg formation, the lime, the phosphate, the magnesia, and is, in short, an ideal egg food.

(This leads us to advise poultrymen and farmers to purchase bone cutters, and to utilize the bones from the dinner table and meat blocks, instead of throwing them to the dogs. Here is poultry food of great value daily wasted which can be quickly turned into money and profit by the employment of an inexpensive machine and a little thoughtful saving.—Ed.)—Up-to-date Farming and Gardening.

Cut Nails for Shingle Roof.

In having a barn reshingled recently we took note of a fact that may be of some benefit to others, and that was the wire shingle nail is not nearly so durable as the cut nail. The roof we had to replace was not so badly worn out, but having been put on with wire nails, they had all rusted off, and the shingles just dropped out, and so the roof had to be renewed. No matter how good the shingles are, they will not stay on the roof long if the nails are not holding them, for the wind will find the loose shingles, and unless promptly repaired the roof will soon let in sunshine and rain. Wire nails are all well enough in their way, but it is not their way to hold shingles on for any great length of time securely. They draw out of the sheeting, too, much easier than a cut nail. Those who are going to the expense—and it is quite an expense now—of putting on a good shingle roof and expect to have it stay until the shingles wear out, will do well to use cut nails of proper length, with good large heads, and the nail made heavy enough so it will not rust off easily like the small wire nails that are so unsatisfactory for this purpose. The cut nail is heaviest near the end where it rusts first, and to make a wire nail as heavy as the cut nail at the head would be so large that it would split shringles in driving. If wire nails are used, they should be much heavier than those usually sold for putting on shingles.—Farmers' Guide.

To Keep Stock Healthy.

When scours begin in calves and pigs it is of little use to attempt to cure the disease until the cause of it is found and removed, says The Farmers' Tribune. Most frequently it is from indigestion, caused by improper food, or in an improper condition. We have known a severe case in a calf that was sucking its mother's milk, but we quickly found that she had been overfed with grain after having been kept without it during the period the she had been dry. We have seen it caused by calves having their milk too sour when fed to them, and by its having been given too cold. A chill from a cold draught or from lying in a wet bed may result in causing a severe attack in the calf, and sometimes when it was the cow that had suffered.

While we never had a case among pigs or lambs while we bred them, we can understand or believe that the same causes might bring on the disease in them. Remove the cause and then try to give a remedy. If caused by a cold, give some warm and stimulating food or drink; a little spirits, ginger tea, or something of that kind in the milk will help. Then give charcoal to correct any acidity in the stomach, the fine or pulverized charcoal being the best form, with warm mashes, warm and dry beds, and even a warm blanket if they are sick enough to keep still.

It is desirable, when possible, to remove any animals having this trouble to a clean place, and to not only cleanse, but disinfect any place they have been in before putting them back again, or using it for others. Sponging or washing with a strong solution of carbolic acid, or of corrosive sublimate, is not only desirable as a deodorizer, but as a destroyer of germs. Spraying is the better way, as the spray can be made to penetrate into cracks and to reach corners where washing would not touch. For lambs with scours give similar treatment to that given calves.

Why Poultry Should Pay.

Some enthusiastic writer, who believes that there is more profit in poultrly than in any other pursuit on the farm, gives his reasons therefor in the following paragraphs:

1. Because you ought by their means to convert a great deal of the waste of hte farm into money, in the shape of eggs and chickens for market.

2. Because with intelligent management they ought to be all-year-revenue producers, excepting, perhaps, about two months, during moulting season.

3. Because poultry will yield you a quicker return for the capital invested than any of the other departments of agriculture.

4. Because the manure from the poultry house will make a valuable compost for use in either vegetable garden or orchard. The birds themselves, if allowed to run in the orchard, will destroy many injurious insects.

5. Because while cereals and fruits can only be successfully grown in certain sections, poultry can be raised for table use or to lay eggs in all parts of the country.

6. Because poultry raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife and daughter can engage and leave him free to attend to other departments.

7. Because it will bring the best returns, in the shape of new laid eggs—during the winter season—when the farmer has most time on his hands.

8. Because to start poultry raising requires little or no capital. Under any circumstances, with proper management, poultry can be made, with little cost, a valuable adjunct to the farm.

This writer should add, however, that experience must first be gained. To go into the poultry business blindly is to lose money as rapidly as in any other pursuit.

Making the Most of Farm Manures.

To preserve my manures in the best way, a shed, built as a lean-to against the barn, is on the two open sides boarded up three feet high with an entrance at one end. In this shed the cows are usually kept over night and during bad weather. They tramp together and moisten the coarse straw as thrown out when cleaning the horse stables, and convert this into a well-rotted mass of excellent quality. Everything suitable for the purpose, besides straw, is used as bedding for the cows, weeds, rakings from the flower garden, leaves and pine needles, in short, everything that will help to make a clean surface and will rot underneath. No rain ever gets onto this pile. The cows are fastened in different places, along the sides, and a dry corner is easily made moist enough with an occasional bucket of water. Every fall the contents of the shed are hauled to the field and vegetable garden, with most satisfactory results.

For the compost heap, I have in an out of the way corner of the yard, made with boards, a pit or box two and a half feet deep by twelve feet long and broad and with a partition in the middle. At house cleaning time in the spring, all discarded clothing, worthless rags, old sacks, and the like, are spread on the bottom of one of the pits and during the whole year ashes, waste paper, small rags, and the daily sweepings from the house are constantly added. For this purpose an old coal oil can, provided with a handle, is kept near the kitchen door, and emptied twice or three times weekly on the compost heap. It is astonishing to what amount this will accumulate in the course of a year. A solid mass of this material six by twelve feet and two feet high contains over five wagon loads of a very concentrated plant food, for which one would have to pay a snug little sum.—E. C. W. Macdonald in New England Homestead.

Keep Small Fruits in Rows.

Why does the farmer who wants to raise raspberries or blackberries just enough for his own use always set them out in a bunch? Of course he puts them in rows and all that, but they are soon in a mat and the grass and weeds are having it their own way with them, says a writer in the American Agriculturist. When I took up this branch of gardening the first thing I set about to reform was the berry patch, which was not only in the last stages of weediness and grass, but was a terror from Canada thistles, not to mention the berry bushes themselves. Now, if any one should visit the farm, he would notice a few long rows of berry bushes running one at a time the full length of the garden. If I care to I can hoe them out neatly once in a while and never a scratch, though it is probable that some straw mulch will do the work for me. The rows run north and south and will shade other garden crops very little. Here and there a plant left out gives space for passing through the rows.

Strawberries had a hard time of it this fall, where they had to be transplanted. My experience is that it does not pay to transplant them in very dry weather unless they are to have especial care, both in setting and watering afterward. My new bed, which waited for rain till Labor Day and then was set carefully, was not thoroughly watered, and would have died but for the rain that came about two weeks later. As it is, most of the plants lived, but have made small growth. Apparently nearly all the roots died, and they were rooted unusually well. They will get a good covering of straw this winter, and it will be left in the rows when growth sets in again. I am in favor of the matted row system, as it is understood by me. Runners will be allowed to grow, and when a new row is established it will be turned under. By changing the place of the row slightly from year to year, new plants will be secured without transplanting and the farmer can keep control of his strawberry bed without much labor.

THE CHEAP WATCH.

Arguments for and Against It—No Effect on the Repair Business.

"The cheap watch has no effect on the watch-repairing trade—in fact, I believe it helps us," said the head of a firm which is said to have the largest watch-repairing trade in the world. This house, which is in the heart of the down-town business section, is said never to have less than 1,000 watches in its repair shop, and no watch is repaired for less than $5. Sections or "gangs" of workmen are employed each under the head of a man skilled in varying degree. The men receive from $2 to $7 a day, and the watch turned in is placed with one or another of the groups in propotrion to its price and the nature of the work to be done. This large staff of workers, at the big wages paid, is kept constantly busy although the prices charged are from $5, the minimum, to $15 and even $20 for simple repair work.

"There are hundreds of men in New York—thousands even—who invest in 98-cent watches," said the man already quoted, "many for reasons of economy, when they find out the cost of repairing their fine timepiece. A man reasons: 'It will cost me $5 to get this repaired. Now a $1 watch will answer my purpose just as well; I save $4 and if I'm held up the thief won't get much.'

"In this frame of mind he proceeds to put his theory into practice. At the end of two or four weeks something in that new watch goes wrong; it cost 50 or 75 cents to do the repairing—and many reputable firms refuse to repair these watches at all—and it is only a matter of another few weeks until a new trouble is encountered. Disguested the owner takes out his trustworthy timepiece and spends $5 which now does not appear to be such a large sum after all particularly when he remembers the many little humiliations he suffered when pulling out the 98 cent timepiece before his friends."

Nevertheless the cheap watch apparently satisfies the needs of many persons.—New York Post.

A Woman's Daring Ride

In 1704 a Boston school mistress named Madam Knights rode from Boston to New York on horseback. She was probably the first woman to make the journey, and it was a great and daring undertaking. She had as a companion "the Post." This was the mail carrier, who also rode on horseback. One of his duties was to assist and be kind to all persons who cared to journey in his company. The first regular mail started from New York to Boston on Jan. 1, 1673. The postman carried two "portmanties," which were crammed with letters and parses. He did not change horses until he reached Hartford, and was ordered to look at and report the condition of all ferries, fords and roads. He had to be active, stout, indefatigable and honest. When he delivered his mail, it was laid on a table at an inn, and any one, who wished to, looked over all the letters, then took and paid the postage, which was very high, on any addressed to himself. It was usually about a month from the start of "the Post" in winter until his return.

A Guerilla's Peculiarity.

Colonel John S. Mosby has written to a Richmond paper an elaborate defense of General Grant, his friend, and certain statements therein remind me that Mosby's rangers, or guerillas, never stood a sabre charge in the whole course of the war. Each man carried four pistols, one in each boot leg, and two in holsters, aggregating twenty-four shots. There was not a carbine or sabre in the command. Carbines were too heavy, and sabres had a disposition to rattle in their scabbards. Besides, close quarters were not to the guerilla liking. With Mosby's men it was ever a case of scatter as soon as the enemy approached. If ever one company of troopers lived in mortal fear of another, the honor belongs to Mosby's men and the Eighth Illinois Cavalry. The latter was the best cavalry regiment in the Army of the Potomac, and Sheridan ordered it to go to Muddy Branch to "exterminate as many of Mosby's men as they can."

The glitter of cold steel set a Mosby man off at a gallop.—New York Press.

Money Orders That Fail to Reach.

In the course of the year nearly 50,000 money orders failed to reach the payees. The number of such cases increases from year to year, corresponding with the aggregate business. In many cases remitters hold the orders as receipts; in other cases failure to deliver is due to defective address; but the bulk of the loss occurs through the stealing of letters by persons in the employ of the payees or remitters. Whenever loss is reported, whether actual or alleged, a duplicate is drawn promptly, the issue of which makes the original void. In the year the number of duplicates issued was 46,263, being an increase over the preceding year of 1,908.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

NEWS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Two Novel Wraps—The Craze for Spangles—Exercise Just Before Retiring—Butterflies on Millinery, etc.

Two Novel Wraps.

One of the most novel wraps seen is a short coat made entirely of astrakhan, with an embroidered applique design in ruby velvet around the collar and down the front. There is an ornamental clasp across the bust of two jewelled buttons.

Another striking wrap is a long coat of French gray cloth trimmed with long black chenille fringe. The yoke is covered with a network of chenille, from which the fringe falls nearly to the knee.

The Craze for Spangles.

The spangle craze is still with us. And the latest spangled dresses are wonderful to behold. They are not only a mass of glistening spangles, which fit the figure like a coat of mail, but they are now seen with colored spangles forming different designs. For example, a black spangled gown will here and there show in place of the black ones—spangles in violet, pink or yellow—which are so wrought that they form large, striking butterflies.

Then there are other black spangled robes scattered with violets, worked in spangles or yellow buttercups or pink wild roses. Such a gown made up with a yoke and long sleeves of velvet matching in color the spangled design would be extremely effective.

Exercise Just Before Retiring.

On rising and before going to bed this exercise should be taken. Stand upright. Drop the hands at the sides. Throw the shoulders back. Inflate the lungs to their fullest capacity, by breathing slowly through the nostrils, not with the lips open. Then slowly exhale, repeating the bowels, one at a time, holding each as long as possible.

Then inhale and expel the air from the lungs with what is called expulsive breathing. The diaphragm must be used. A noted physician prescribes this breathing exercise for the most acute case of insomnia. He says that it takes the blood from the stimulated brain and sends it to other parts of the body, allowing the brain to become temporarily anaemic and to fall into the state called sleep.

Butterflies on Millinery.

Butterflies are worn on this season's new hats—enormous things, such as one would expect to find in some Brocken scene. Created of some filmy gauze, painted surely by fairy fingers, these are justly one of the most fascinating details of the hour. In Paris butterflies are a small craze; in the latest bijouterie the emblem is worked up exquisitely by the aid of those attractive allurements known only to the artistic members of the fraternity.

Eminently suited to this end is the beautiful enameling which we are once again learning to appreciate and value at its true worth. An enameled butterfly buckle for the waist is a possession to be coveted. By this is meant the shape—the papillon—not the enamel, for that has come to stay, and will, of a certainty, be made much of in the jewelry world.

Society Women in Chili.

You seldom find a society woman in Santiago or Valparaiso who does not speak at least two languages, and most of them three. They are excessively formal with strangers, and are fastidious about matters of etiquette and dress. You can tell the tastes of a people from their shop windows, which in Santiago are as lovely and alluring as those in Paris. They are full of the latest fashions and novelties from every country. In fact, it is the boast of the people that they can buy anything in Santiago that can be bought in Paris.

There are several department stores and arcades and portales filled with little shops for the sale of jewelry, millinery and fancy goods, which indicates the extravagance and the luxurious tastes of the population. No city of the size of Santiago, 256,000 inhabitants, either in the United States or Europe, has so many fine stores or can show a more elaborate display of the gilded side of life.

The shoppers are as fascinating as the shops. The fashionable hour for trading is in the morning after mass, and the ladies order the bills sent to papa. But the resentment of the stranger is always aroused by the crowds of well dressed young men who spend their mornings hanging around the entrance of the retail stores, staring at the ladies who come and go, and making rude comments upon their appearance.—Valparaiso Correspondence Chicago Record.

Tales of Queen Wilhelmina.

One of the prettiest features of the installation of Wilhelmina as Queen of the Netherlands was the releasing of 6,000 carrier pigeons to bear to every part of the Low Countries the message of joy to the Dutch people that their beloved young Queen had really come into her own—had taken her oath of fealty to them and received through their representtive their own pledge of loyalty and devotion. In quaint little towns, where wind mills turned and where lazy looking sail boats drifted up and down canals, Dutch peasants watched for the white winged messenger, whose coming would announce the enthronement of the young girl Holland loves.

In her childhood she was allowed a play with other children in the streets. Once, when she was about 10 years old, she was enjoying a sleigh ride with her mother, the Queen Regent, and came upon a large group of children, playing snowball. Wilhelmina asked permission to join the sport and the royal sleigh stood still for half an hour, "while the future sovereign of the Netherlands was boisterously hitting and being hit by nobody knows who." Her teachers were charged by her mother to treat her as they would any other school girl. The mother's purpose was to make Wilhelmina just what she is, a sweet, wholesome, healthy, well educated Dutch woman.—The Presbyterian.

Powder, Patches and Jewels.

From Paris come the news that we are to return to the styles of the eighteenth century dames of high degree. Lapel coats and long waistcoats, neckbands, delicate lace ruffles for neck and sleeves, stiff brocades, and even patches and powder, and three cornered hats, are prophesied; and ladies with legacies and old jewels are unearthing quaint little clasps, such as our great-grandmothers wore on a narrow piece of velvet across their foreheads; scarfpins with chains and seals, and tiny miniatures set in pearls or diamonds. These are to be worn on the jabots or in black moire ribbon, which Fashion ordains is to be worn tied round the neck or under the chin.

Old boxes and jewel cases are being ransacked, bringing to light long-forgotten treasures. Only they are put to a different use. For instance, heavy gold jointed bracelets are turned into clasps for opera and traveling cloaks, and very handsome they look against soft chiffon or furs. Lockets are allowed to dangle at the end of gold chains, and slender diamond necklaces, like those worn years and years ago, are much in vogue. More and more jewelry is worn. Certain luxurious dames fasten their robes de nuit with jewelled buttons, and jewelled safety pins take the place of buttons or hooks on peignoirs and old waists.

One of the latest novelties is a sort of velvet lace, which is extremely rich in its effect, and is used for the interior of a bodice, an underskirt, etc. It is in velvet just what is made in lawn and in Irish lace, a marvelous work, with open work points of silk, and brightened with gold and silver thread. Attempts in this style have been previously made, but had been abandoned because of the inferior work and materials employed. To-day the finest quality of velvet is used, and the work executed with marvellous skill, thus producing a remarkably fine effect.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Wife of a Hero.

At the arrival of the Kansas troops, when the thousands of cheering, shouting, eager people were crowding near the coach of Brigadier General Funston and the officers of his regiment, and women held babies up to be kissed by the wife of the greatest American army hero of the day, tears gathered in her soft brown eyes as she said: "And to think that it is all for Fred—my own Fred—and all these people have come to see and hear him!"

While Mrs. Funston is so proud of Brigadier General Funston, it is the man, not his triumphs and glorious fame, that she loves best. Speaking of her courtship, she laughingly said: "Really, he tells me the hardest battle and the longest siege of his life were for my affections. How long? Well, I knew him just five weeks and was engaged to him two daysbefore we were married, and two days after the wedding Fred had to leave for Manila. How well I remember those two days, and how I begged and implored Major General Merriam to let me go along with my husband. You know how rigidly unwavering the army regulations are. It was only by the rarest good fortune that permission was finally given me to sail two weeks later. Maj. General Merriam wanted to know my reasons for going then, and I told him I wanted to get acquainted with my husband, that was all. He thought the reason good enough to allow me to go."

Mrs. Funston has a number of gowns made at Manila, and while here she exhibited one to her friends. The dress consists of a loose fitting bodice and a skirt with a little round train, which, as Mrs. Funston jestingly remarked, reminded her "of a giant duck's tail." The skirt is ungored, and the train is only a narrow width, slightly longer, and somewhat rounded off. The material is of the sheerest, silkiest gauze like a woven mist of delicate color, yet it is surprisingly durable. This cloth is made of the fiber of the banana and pineapple plants, and is the only article of pure native skill. The American dressmaker would despair were she to make the beruffled dress of the myriads of flounces which up to date fashion now decrees, of this material, for none of it is woven over twelve or fifteen inches in width. With such filmy material, the underdress is always very elaborate with the gayest colored embroideries, and the entire costume is made of the same material, in different qualities.—Denver Times.

Fashion Notes.

Four-button glace kid or castor gloves are the thing for street wear.

Word comes from Paris that side combs are no longer worn by up-to-date women.

An artistic toilet is of Bordeaux chevit, combined in taffetas in stripes of white and harmonizing shades of purple.

Panne velvet painted in scattered bunches of violets is used for separate waists, and lace waists, too, are still in great demand.

The latest ribbon for sashes and [illegible] decorations is a combination of moire and satin in cross [illegible] three inches wide.

A novelty in furs [illegible] a high collar of sable made to fit the neck and finished with long ends of cream chiffon and lace, which fasten down at the waist line with two sable heads.

Ermine toques are really very dainty if trimmed with black tulle rosettes and a waving black aigrette. A note of color ever so carefully chosen quite ruins the style of this especial hat.

A novelty in furs is a high collar of sable made to fit the neck and finished with long ends of cream chiffon and lace which fasten down at the waist with two sable heads.

Bangle bracelets are coming in again, only instead of gold dollars or silver dimes, as in the old days, they now jingle with tiny hearts, dogs, enamel clovers for good luck, and any other thing in miniature that one has a fancy for.

Pearl passementerie and white fringe are two of the prettiest materials used for triming the delicate pink and blue gowns of crepe de chine. A pretty fringe that has the advantage of not catching in everything has the body made of a network of silk thread crossed and the pointed edge, the fringe part, is made of short loops of the silk.

The English cloak dresses are but little decorated, an immense standing collar of sealskin, chinchilla, otter, or other fur, with stole or fichu-shaped ends, forming the sole finish. These high standing collars, with pelerines attached, are very fashionable. No second dress is worn beneath these long garments as, unlike former models, they have the fit and finish of a princesse tailor gown.

SORCERY PROFITABLE IN FRANCE.

A Clever Gang's Way of Swindling the Credulous Out of Thousands.

M. Cuvillier, Commissary of Police at Charenton, France, has arrested a gang of pretended sorcerers, who, in less than a twelvemonth, have relieved credulous inhabitants of this district of over $20,000. The chief of the gang, Jean Sorino, known as "the brass man," was first arrested, and it was on his confession that M. Cuvillier was able to raid the sorcerer's headquarters. They were situated in a small detached house, fitted up as a witches' den. Besides the phantasmagorical decorations incumbent in such a locality, the floors and walls contained trap-doors and other details of stage trickery likely to appeal to the imagination of believers in occult sciences. Sorino's wife used to officiate as chief witch in these interesting surroundings.

Corresponding evidence seized during the police raid revealed the methods whereby the victims were despoiled. For instance, a Madame de Maigen, widow of an officer of high rank, who was suffering from an incurable [illegible] voted to Madame Sorino, [illegible] Rep[illegible] course of a few sensational [illegible] olit[illegible] parted with $2,000. When [illegible] law[illegible] Maigen [illegible] he to follow the [illegible] ga[illegible] that was to cure her, "Hebe [illegible] ha[illegible] Sorino), after an impressive [illegible] w[illegible] set her [illegible] a comfortable ar[illegible] ing a hastily decorated [illegible] e[illegible] soon two dazzling attired [illegible] b[illegible] men, Elsen and Paule, appeared [illegible] d[illegible] troduced as angels, they [illegible] o[illegible] Madame de Maigen relief on [illegible] l[illegible] eternal life in Heaven. After [illegible] s[illegible] predictions they vanished [illegible] "Hebe" gave her patient opium [illegible] that reduced her to a somnolent [illegible] dition. As soon, however, as [illegible] closed she was awakened with [illegible] by a tremendous clanging of metal, [illegible] electric detonations, and, looking [illegible] saw in place of the angels the celebrated physician who was to cure her of her ills. The part of the apparition was efficiently played by M. Jean Sorino, clad in a gorgeous suit of shining brass armor surmounted by a magnificently plumed helmet. "Young and beautiful person," he would say, "thou shalt be healed. But some of your fellow-creatures who are poor sufferers as you do. It is written that thou shalt contribute to relieve their woes. Give 1,000 francs to the lovely Hebe and then thou shalt be healed." Madame de Maigen used to pay, and she was then given a third opium pill, which sent her to sleep. When she awoke the foolish woman believed she had been in Heaven, and was thus led to part with $2,000.

There are other victims, whose names are withheld owing to their social position, who should have known better than to be duped by such a vulgar fraud. Meanwhile, the Brass Man, Hebe, Rosa and Paule are all in jail, and the police are unearthing further accomplices. The soccerers, it has been discovered, had branches in Paris, where similar swindles were perpetrated, and it is stated that the victims are not only choice in quality, but are considerable in number.

Blind Persons and Dreams.

Everybody dreams more or less, but have you ever reflected upon the fact that people who are born blind have only "hearing" dreams? In other words, their mental eye sees nothing; they only hear sounds.

This interesting point came up before a scientific society the other day, and it was found that of 200 blind persons who had been questioned on the subject those who had been born without sight and those who had become blind before their fifth year never saw things or faces in their dreams, while all those whose eyesight was destroyed after the seventh year had as vivid dream visions as seeing people.

Blind persons, it may be observed, dream just as frequently as do normal people.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Savage Bachelor.

The Sweet Young Thing—"Did you know there is a man in the moon no longer? Some one has discovered a woman in the moon." The Savage Bachelor—"No wonder the man left." —Indianapolis Journal.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

China has six smokeless powder manufactories.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Two swords which the people of Indianapolis had made for presentation to General Lawton will now be presented to his widow and family.

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

The Duke of Abercorn has supplied the English Red Cross Society with 300 dozen of specially soft pocket handkerchiefs and 100 light woolen wraps.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

World's coal fields cover 471,800 square miles.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $1. trial bottle for 2 week's treatment. Dr. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

California's oil output is 15,000 barrels a day.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Miss B A. Mulroney, of Philadelphia, has made over $50,000 out of her shops in the Klondike.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Two thousand Hebrew officers are on the active and reserved lists of the Austrian army.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, 1894.

The castor-oil tree (Richinus communis) is believed in Egypt to keep away mosquitos.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Fifty-seven new cotton mills have been built in the South during the past twelve months.

"An Empty Sack Cannot Stand Upright."

Neither can poor, weak, thin blood nourish and sustain the physical system. For strength of nerves and muscles there must be pure, rich, vigorous blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is established as the standard preparation for the blood by its many remarkable cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

DYSPEPSIA

"**For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia** in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."

DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.

... **CURE CONSTIPATION.** ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 311

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

CHOICE Vegetables will always find a ready market—but only that farmer can raise them who has studied the great secret how to obtain both quality and quantity by the judicious use of well-balanced fertilizers. No fertilizer for Vegetables can produce a large yield unless it contains at least 8% Potash. Send for our books, which furnish full information. We send them free of charge.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,

93 Nassau St., New York.

CARTER'S INK

Scientifically made—Therefore THE BEST.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use } **Thompson's Eye Water**

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: Cradle of Christ—Shadows and Sunshine on That Lowly Bed—The Story of the Incarnation Told in a New Way—Uses of the Festival.

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The story of the incarnation is here told by Dr. Talmage in a new way, and practical use is made of these days of festivity; text, Matthew, i., 17, "So all the generations from Abraham to David are fourteen generations, and from David until the carrying away into Babylon are fourteen generations, and from the carrying away into Babylon unto Christ are fourteen generations."

From what many consider the dullest and most unimportant chapter of the New Testament I take my text and find it full of practical, startling and eternal interest. The chapter is the front door of the New Testament, through which all the splendors of evangelism and apostolicity enter. Three times fourteen generations are spoken of in my text—that is, forty-two generations—reaching down to Christ. They all had relation to Him, and at least forty-two generations past affect us. If they were good, we feel the result of the goodness. If they were bad, we feel the result of their wickedness. If some were good and some were bad, it is an intermingling influence that puts its mighty hand upon us. And as we feel the effect of at least forty-two generations past we will in turn influence at least forty-two generations to come, if the world shall last a thousand years. So, you see, the cradle is more important than the grave.

I propose to show you some of the shadows upon the Christic cradle of Bethlehem and then the sunshine that poured in upon the pillow of straw. Notice among the shadows on that Infant's bed that there was here and there a specimen of dissolute ancestry. Beautiful Ruth His ancestress? Oh, yes! Devout Asa one of His forefathers? Oh, yes! Honest Joseph His father? Oh, yes! Holy Mary His Mother? Oh, yes! But in that genealogical table were idolatrous and cruel Ammon and oppressive Rehoboam and some men whose abominations may not be particularized. So you see bad men may have good descendants. One of the most consecrated men I ever knew was the son of a man who lived and died a blasphemer. In the line of an oppressive Rehoboam comes a gracious and merciful and glorious Christ. Great encouragement for those who had in the forty-two generations that preceded them, however close by or however far back, some instances of pernicious and baleful and corrupt ancestry.

To my amazement, I found in those parts of Australia to which many years ago felons were transported from England that the percentage of crime was less than in those parts or Australia originally settled by honest men and good women. Some who are now on judicial benches in Australia, and in high governmental positions, and in learned and useful professions, and leaders in social life, are the grandsons and granddaughters of men and women who were exiled from Great Britain to Australia for arson and theft and assault and fraud and murder. So you see it is possible for the descendants of those who do wrong to do right.

Meanwhile keep carefully your family records. The old place for the family record in the Bible, between the Old and New Testaments, is a most appropriate place. That record, put in such impressive surroundings of chapter, bounded on one side by the prophecies of Malachi and on the other side by the Gospel of Matthew, will receive stress and sanctity from its position. That record is appropriately bound up with the eternities. Do not simply say in your family record, "Born at such a time and died at such a time," but if there has been among your ancestors some man or woman especially consecrated and useful make a note of it for the encouragement of the following generations. Two family records of the Bible—the one in Matthew reaching from Abraham to Christ and the one in Luke beginning with Joseph and reaching back to the Garden of Eden—with the sublime statement "which was the son of Adam, which was the Son of God." I charge you to this duty of keeping the family record by the forty-two generations which are past and the forty-two generations which are to come. It is a good thing—the new habit abroad of seeking for one's pedigree.

Another shadow on the Christic cradle was that it stood under a depraved king. Herod was at that time ruler and the complete impersonation of all depravities. It was an unfavorable time for innocence to expect good treatment. So dark was the shadow dropping on the cradle from that iniquitous throne that the peasant mother had to lift her babe out of it and make hasty flight. Depraved habits of those in authority are apt to be copied by subjects, and from the immorals of the Herodic throne I judge of the immorals of a nation. There was a malaria of sin in the air when the infant Christ first breathed it. Thickest shawl could not keep the Babe warm when in that wintry month with His mother He became a fugitive.

Historians say that it was at a time of peace that Christ was born, but His birth aroused an antagonism of which the Bethlehem massacre was only a feeble expression. War of the mightiest nation of the earth opened against that cradle! The influence that came forth that night from that surrounding of camels and sheep and oxen challenged the iniquities of all the centuries and will not cease until it has destroyed them. What a pronunciamento went forth from that black and barbarian throne, practically saying, "Slay all the babes under two years of age, and that wide slaughter will surely include the death of the one child that most threatens my dominion." Awful time it was for the occupant of that cradle! If He escape the knife of the assassin, then the wild beast's paw or the bandit's clutch or the midnight chill between Bethlehem of Judæa and Cairo, Egypt, will secure His destruction. All the powers of earth and all the demons of hell bombarded that cradle.

Another shadow upon that Christic cradle was the obscurity of the place of birth. Bethlehem was an obscure village. David, the shepherd boy, had been born there, but after he became general and king he gave it no significance, I think never mentioning it but to ask for a drink of water out of the old well to which he used to go in childhood—the village so small and unimportant that it had to be separated in mind from another Bethlehem then existing, and so was called Bethlehem of Judæa. There was a great capital of Jerusalem; there were the fifteen beautiful cities on the beach of Galilee, any of them a good place to be born in; there were great towns famous at that time, but the nativity we to-day celebrate was in a village which Christ intimated had been called by some "the least among the princes of Juda." Christ Himself was to make the town famous for all time and all eternity.

O men and women of Messianic opportunity, why do you not make the place of your nativity memorable for your philanthropies—by the churches you build, the free libraries you open, the colleges you endow? Go back to the village where you were born, as George Peabody went back to Danvers, Mass., and with your wealth bless the neighborhood where in childhood you played and near by where your father and mother sleep the last sleep. There are scores of such villages in America being generously remembered by prosperous men during life or helped in their last will and testament, and there are a hundred neighborhoods waiting for such benediction from their prosperous sons. By some such charity invite the Bethlehem angels to come back again and over the plain house of your nativity ring out the old anthem of "Good will to men." Christ, born in an obscure place, made it so widely known by His self sacrifices and divine charity that all round the earth the village of Bethlehem has its name woven in garlands and chanted in "Te Deums" and built in houses of prayer.

But it is time we see some of the sunshine breaking through the shadows on that cradle. For we must have jubilance dominate the Christmas festival. That was Walter Scott's opinion when in "Marmion" he wrote,

A Christmas gambol oft would cheer
A poor man's heart through half the year.

It was while the peasant and his wife were on a visit for the purposes of enrollment that Jesus was born. The Bible translators got the wrong word when they said that Joseph and Mary had gone to Bethlehem to be "taxed." People went no farther then to get taxed than they do now. The effort of most people always has been to escape taxation. Besides that, these two humble folk had nothing to tax. The man's turban that protected his head from the sun was not worth taxing; the woman's sandals which kept her feet from being cut by the limestone rock, of which Bethlehem is mostly made up, were not worth taxing. No; the fact is that a proclamation had been made by the emperor that all the people between Great Britain and Parthia and of those lands included should go to some appointed place and give their names in, be registered and announce their loyalty to the Roman emperor.

They had walked eighty miles over a rough road to give their names and take the oath of allegiance. Would we walk eighty miles to announce our allegiance to our king, one Jesus? Cæsar Augustus wanted to know by the record on which that man and that woman wrote their names or had them written, just how many people in his empire he could depend on in case of exigency. How many men would unsheathe sword for the Roman eagle and how many women could be depended on to take care of the wounded on battlefields? The trouble is that in the kingdom of Christ we do not know how many can be depended on. There are so many men and women who never give in their names. They serve the Lord on the sly. They do not announce their allegiance to the king who, in the battles to come, will want all His troops. In all our churches there are so many half and half disciples, so many one-third espousers. They rather think the Bible is true, at any rate parts of it, and they hope that somehow Christianity will disenthrall the nations. They stay away from church on communion days and hope when they have lived as long as they can in this world they can somehow sneak into heaven. Oh, give in your names! Be registered on the church record down here and in the Lamb's Book of Life up there. Let all the world know where you stand, if you have to go as far as Joseph and Mary walked, if you have to go eighty miles before you find just the right form of worship and just the right creed.

Another gleam of sunshine striking through the shadows above that Christic cradle was the fact of a special divine protection. Herod was determined upon the child's destruction. The monster put all his wits together in stratagem for the stopping of that young life just started. He dramatized piety; he suddenly got religious; he would leave his palace and take chariot and have steeds whipped up, so that he could kneel at that cradle. We have to smile at what the imperial villain said when he ordered, "Go and search diligently for the young Child, and when ye have found Him bring me word, that I may go and worship Him also." Doré's picture of the "Massacre of the Innocents" at Herod's command—a picture full of children hurled over walls and dashed against streets and writhing under assassin's foot—gives us a little impression of the manner in which Herod would have treated the real Child if he could have once got his hands on it. But Herod could not find that cradle. All the detectives he sent out failed in the search. Yet it had been pointed out by flashlight from the midnight heavens. All the neighborhood knew about it. The angelic chorus in the cloud had called musical attention to it. No sentinel guarded it with drawn sword, passing up and down by the pillow of that Bethlehem caravansary. Why, then, was it that the cradle was not despoiled of its treasure? Because it was divinely protected. There were wings hovering that mortal eye could not see; there were armed immortals whose brandished sword mortal eye could not follow; there were chariots of the Omnipotent the rumble of whose wheels only supernaturals could hear. God had started through the cradle to save our world, and nothing could stop Him.

You cannot reasonably account for that unhurt cradle except on the theory of a special, divine protection. And most cradles are likewise defended. Can you understand why so many children, with all the epidemics that assault them, and all their climbing to dangerous heights, and all their perilous experiments with explosives and their running against horses' hoofs, and daring of trolleys and carts fast driven, yet somehow get through, especially boys of high spirit and that are going to amount to much? I account for their coming through all right, with only a few wounds and bruises, by the fact that they are divinely protected. All your charges of "Don't do this" and "Don't do that" and "Don't go there" seem to amount to nothing. They are the same reckless creatures about whom you are constantly anxious and wondering what is the matter now. Divinely protected!

Another gleam of light, scattering some of the gloom of that Christic pillow in Bethlehem, was the fact that it was the starting place of the most wonderful of all careers. Looking at Christ's life from mere worldly standpoints it was amazing beyond all capacity of pen or tongue or canvas to express. Without taking a year's curriculum in any college or even a day at any school, yet saying things that the mightiest intellects of subsequent days have quoted and tried to expound! Great literary works have for the most part been the result of much elaboration. Edmund Burke rewrote the conclusion of his speech against Warren Hastings sixteen times. Lord Brougham rewrote his speech in behalf of Queen Caroline twenty times, but the sermon on the mount seemed extemporaneous. Christ was eloquent without ever having studied one of the laws of oratory. He was the greatest orator that ever lived. It was not an eloquence Demosthenic or Ciceronic or like that of Jean Baptiste Massillon or like that which William Wirt, himself a great orator, was overcome with in log cabin meeting house of Virginia, when the blind preacher cried out in his sermon, "Socrates died like a philosopher, but Jesus Christ died like a God."

But we must not only look at Him from a worldly standpoint. How He smote whirlwinds into silence, and made the waves of the sea lie down, and opened the doors of light into the midnight of those who had been born blind, and turned deaf ears into galleries of music, and with one touch made the scabs of incurable leprosy fall off, and renewed healthy circulation through severest paralysis, and made the dead girl waken and ask for her mother, and at His crucifixion pulled down the clouds, until at 12 o'clock at noon it was as dark as at 12 o'clock at night, and starting an influence that will go on until the last desert will grow roses and the last weak lung make full inhalation, and the last case of paresis take healthful brain, and the last illness become rubicund of cheek and robust of chest and bounding of foot, and the last pauper will get his palace, and the last sinner taken into the warm bosom of a pardoning God! Where did all this start? In that cradle with sounds of bleating sheep and bellowing cattle and amid rough bantering of herdsmen and camel drivers. What a low place to start for such great heights! O artists, turn your camera obscura on that village of Bethlehem! Take it all in—the wintry skies lowering, the flocks shivering in the chill air, Mary the pale mother, and Jesus the Child.

KEYSTONE STATE.

LATEST NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS.

OUR EDUCATIONAL WEALTH

Annual Report of Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction—No Allusion to the Governor's Veto of the School Appropriation—Resident of Franklin Suddenly Regains His Speech.

The report of Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the past year has been made public, and is chiefly remarkable for the fact that Dr. Schaeffer makes no reference to the action of Governor Stone in cutting down the school appropriation, except where he hopes that in time the revenue may warrant the restoration of the appropriation to $5,500,000, in order that township high schools may be established. It does not occur to the Superintendent of Public Instruction that the appropriation as made by the Legislature was $5,500,000 per annum, and that no restoration is necessary, but only a continuance. The report shows that during the school year ending June 5, 1899, the total expenditures of the 2483 school districts of the State amounted to $20,308,768.95. Of this $10,749,713.38 comprised the wages of teachers in the 27,968 schools of the State, $782,235,51 was spent for textbooks and $3,569,820.94 was devoted to the construction and maintenance of school buildings. The whole number of pupils attending school was 1,152,352, an increase of 9252 over last year; and the average number in daily attendance was 858,177. There were 16,905 graded schools, an increase of 63. One hundred and forty superintendents conducted the educational affairs of the various districts. The female teachers were almost twice as numerous as male teachers, while the average salary of the former was decidedly lower and had also suffered a decrease, as compared with the previous year. The figures are as follows: Male teachers, 9360; average salary per month, $44.27; increase, $1.58. Female teachers, 19,469; average salary, $37.84; decrease, 61 cents. The average length of the school term was 8.03 months. The estimated value of all school property in the State was $49,491,585.59. Dr. Schaeffer also says in his report:—"The most important school legislation enacted during the last decade was the act of the last General Assembly lengthening the minimum school term to seven months. This legislation affects 752 districts, which heretofore had a term of six months. It brings an additional month of schooling within reach of over 200,000 children."

Outlaws Terrify Farmers.

What appears to be an organized gang of Welsh Mountain thieves is operating extensively in Northwestern Chester County and Northeastern Lancaster County. The police department of West Chester was notified of the theft of a wagon load of turkeys from Walter Ash, in West Cain Township, where the nocturnal visitors were surprised and frightened away while in the act of stealing a horse from the stable. A dark brown mare was stolen from the stable of Levi Oberly, a farmer residing near the Gap, together with a set of silver-mounted harness, while a vehicle was taken from the stable of his neighbor, Jacob Greenleaf. The mare had both front feet marked with the letter "P," the mark of the Pequea Valley Detective Association, of which Mr. Oberly is a member. A fine buggy was stolen from Chris Oberholtzer, of West Cain, a few nights ago, and at the same time a horse was spirited away from the stable of his neighbor, Samuel Holmes.

National Guard Orders.

By an order issued from National Guard headquarters the following assignment of officers of the medical department is announced: Major Morris F. Cawley, surgeon to Fourth Regiment. First Lieutenant Geo. F. Potteiger, assistant surgeon to Fourth Regiment. First Lieutenant George W. Farquhar, assistant surgeon to Fourth Regiment. First Lieutenant Randolph Faries, assistant surgeon to First Regiment. First Lieutenant A. F. Bronson, assistant surgeon to Eighth Regiment. First Lieutenant F. E. Drumheller, assistant surgeon of Twelfth Regiment. The following officers have been placed on the retired list: Major William C. King, Twelfth Regiment; Gustave Chaaf, late captain Company A, Tenth Regiment; Daniel P. Packard, late captain and adjutant, Fifteenth Regiment.

Regained His Speech.

John Burkett, of Franklin, aged 40 years, who was a mute for five years, regained his power of speech through an accident. Five years ago he was employed on an oil lease near Bradford and one day accidentally fell into the tank. When he recovered from his injuries he was speechless and remained so till Thursday. He was engaged in piling bark when he slipped and fell, his head striking on a tie. The accident so enraged Burkett that he began to curse, and was not a little frightened that he heard his curses. He was so elated and so fearful lest he should again lose his voice that he began to sing and talk to himself. His voice gradually became stronger, and he can now talk as well as ever he did.

Misunderstood and Died.

A neighbor informed Mrs. Edward Swatsworth, residing near Glen Richey, of the death of a near relative. The information was conveyed in such a way that Mrs. Swatsworth supposed it related to her husband and that he was the sudden victim of some calamity. Before the bewildered messenger could rectify the error Mrs. Swatsworth sank to the floor, and when aid arrived it was found that she was a corpse. Mrs. Swatsworth was 50 years old, and leaves a large family.

Avoided One Train, Killed by Another.

John Moran, aged 65 years, and a resident of Mt. Carmel, was struck and instantly killed at Alaska by a Reading Railway express train. Moran had noticed a freight train approaching on the south-bound track, and to get out of its way stepped in front of the express. He leaves a wife and eight children.

Brakeman Killed by Train.

Howard S. Markel, a young man of Harrisburg, died at the hospital from injuries received on the Reading Railway. He was a brakeman and after turning a switch he stopped on the track and was struck by a draft of cars.

Lost Foot But Saved Life.

John Hazden, a railway employee, was working in the Glenwood yards, Pittsburg, when his foot was caught in a frog. A train approached, and in order to save his life Hazden threw himself to one side and allowed the wheels of the cars to cut off his foot.



The "Ivory" is a favorite shaving soap because it makes a profuse rich lather, which softens the beard to be removed and leaves the skin unharmed.

It costs about one-fifth as much as the so-called shaving soaps and many who have used it for this purpose for years, will not have any other.

The vegetable oils of which Ivory Soap is made, fit it for many special uses for which other soaps are unsafe or unsatisfactory.

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Daily Freshets.

The most people who live in the temperate zones, the annual freshets occasioned by the melting of the winter snows and by the unusually heavy rains of spring are a matter of familiar observation. Under a higher latitude and in the neighborhood of glaciers, other phenomena are to be studied. An English traveler in Alaska has the following to report about the rivers of that country: The Takhenna, like most streams of glacial origin, was subject to a daily rise and fall. The distance of its sources caused the water to increase in volume and in swiftness from noon to midnight, after which it continued to decrease from midnight to noon. The daily rise measured from six to ten inches, according to the heat of the weather; the daily fall measured from five to eight inches during the time the fine weather lasted. After a few days of cloudy, rainy weather, I found the river falling from day to day about as fast as it had risen during the fine weather. It is worthy of remark that during fine weather I invariably found the wind during the daytime in the Chilcat valley blowing up from the sea. It began in the forenoon with a gentle breeze, which gradually increased to a smart gale, that died quite away by sunset. During the night there was either no wind, or else it blew in the contrary direction. This regular movement of the atmosphere no doubt has much to do with producing the regular daily rise and fall of the river.

Thirty-One Years War.

Spain has had thirty-one years of war during the present century.

If you will

return this coupon and three one cent stamps to the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., you will receive in return a copy of the 20th Century Year Book.

This is not an ordinary almanac, but a handsome book, copiously illustrated, and sold for 5 cents on all news-stands. (We simply allow you the two cents you spend in postage for sending.)

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Each article is beautifully and appropriately illustrated, and the whole makes an invaluable book of reference, unequaled anywhere for the money.

Address J. C. AYER Co., Lowell, Mass.

A Hundred.

"An Irish counsel," says the Green Bag, "having lost a case which had been tried before three judges, one of whom was esteemed a very able lawyer and the other two but indifferent, some of the other counsel chaffed him a good deal. 'Well, now,' says he, 'who the devil could help it when there were a hundred judges on the bench?' 'A hundred?' said a by-stander. 'There were but three.' 'By St. Patrick,' replied the counsel, 'there was one and two ciphers.'"

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To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Tangier is a city without vehicles. Donkeys are used for transportation.

Words of Praise From a Banker.

Mr. Chas. E. Currier, of the Atlanta National Bank, is very careful with his words, not only in financiering, but in his conversation generally. He suffered much from indigestion, and writes: "I have used Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy in attacks of acute indigestion, and have always found it to give instantaneous relief. I consider it a medicine of high merit. C. E. CURRIER."

Price 50 cents a bottle, at all druggists; or sent for price, express paid, by Tyner Dyspepsia Remedy Co., 45 Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga.

Columbia University has received a total of $32,000 as anonymous Christmas gifts.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Dec. 21

Old 1899 belongs to the past, and we greet young 1900 with extended arms and warm heart. The Reporter enters its 73rd volume with this issue, and rejoices in an unblemished past—years of usefulness, devotion to the general good, the promoter of enterprises and improvements. Not for many years have so many new names voluntarily swelled our list, and so few dropped off, as in the past year.

Happy New Year to all!

Hanna, the boss of Trusts, was turned down by his enemies in the organization of the Ohio legislature the other day.

There is not a Trust in the country that is not outspoken in support of McKinley's re-election. Straws show, &c.

Stone's veto of the bill for an honest registration of voters, was clearly in the interest of stuffing the ballot boxes in Philadelphia.

The "advance agent of prosperity" is mighty slow reaching the farmer, although he started out three years ago, he hasn't got there yet.

The farmer who in the sale of his crops has been struck by the promised "McKinley prosperity," will please stand up and remain standing until the "Reporter" counts him.

The unexpected opening of ballot-boxes and unofficial inquisitions into the assessors' lists are making the lives of the ballot box stuffers in Philadelphia somewhat miserable, says the Record.

Republican organs complain of paper going up. Aha! the Trust is hitting you, and it gives you the belly ache. The Trust is purely a Republican affair, and the protective tariff, the mother of Trusts, is likewise a purely Republican affair.

A dispatch from Shieveley camp, Dec. 23, says: A hundred Kaffirs came in from the Boer camp to-day. They say the Boer losses by the lyddite shells in the battle of December 15 were something terrific. In fact some of the trenches were filled with the dead, who were deposited in them instead of being buried, as usual.

The Pittsburg dailies are themselves again. They had a strike, but were not struck down. Their appearance for a few days had an amusingly clumsy look. The reading matter was jagged like the lines made by type-writers, and the spelling, and ——, well, to be brief, the dailies "got there," but the strikers didn't. Happy New Year to the Pittsburg dailies.

W. W. Simpson and A. W. Lagerquist, of the Christian Missionary alliance arrived from Thibet. Before leaving there in August last Mr. Simpson says the mission at Paongan was completely demolished by armed natives headed by Buddist priests.

After three years work not a single convert to Christianity has been obtained. The Buddist priests owing to China's internal troubles are in absolute control, and will make physical war on the introduction of Christianity.

Mark Hanna is to boss the next presidential campaign for McKinley. He being a trust-fattened millionaire and an open defender of Trusts and shipping subsidies, the question arises, will the farmers follow the lead of Hanna and slap themselves in the face by voting for his man McKinley and against their own interests. Farmers find their pocket books depleted in consequence of having an administration resting upon the four foundation stones: Trusts, Trusts, Trusts, Trusts. And all the while the farmer frets over 60 cent wheat, higher farm implements, higher clothing, etc., all to build up higher the greedy Trusts.

As an illustration of the Hebrew characteristic—to charitably care for such of their race as are in need—as well as to afford a lesson to Christian churches, the noble action of the congregation of the Shromro Habrith Temple in Reading is worthy of especial note. The pastor of the synagogue, the Rabbi M. J. Aronsohn, died the other day, and after his funeral the members of the church voted their late pastor's widow a pension of $7 a week for fifteen years, or until her youngest son shall arrive at the age of 21. At the end of that time, if the widow is still living and unmarried she is to receive $3 a week for the remainder of her life.

Britain has a prospect of war with Menelik of Abysinnia by a diversion in favor of the Dervishes and other insurrectionary elements in the Soudan. France is doing something to stir up trouble in that direction. In geographic conformation and fighting power Abyssinia much resembles the Transvaal, at the other end of the African continent. It occupies about 100,000 square miles of rugged mountain plateau; it has a population of three or four millions, who, as a rule, would rather fight than eat, and can put in the field at least 100,000 soldiers armed with modern weapons. The sentiment of Abysinnia as to Britain's far-reaching operations in Africa is said to be the same as that of the Boers.

Our Government is disposed to take a lenient view of the stoppage by British warships of vessels loaded with American flour bound for Delagoa Bay. Secretary Hay is reported as saying that our Government claimed the right to search suspicious British vessels in Cuban waters during the war with Spain, and is willing now to grant the same right to British vessels in South African waters. The matter seems to hinge largely on the question whether the flour was released, if not found to be destined for the Boers—a point on which the despatches throw no light. If it was kept and confiscated without a clear show of right to do so, the affair will become more serious.

It is stated that the bill for the "little personal present" which her Majesty is despatching to the Cape for her soldiers and sailors at the front will approach $4000, and the weight when packed for shipment will be twenty-eight tons.

MORE PENSION BILLS.

The avalanche of pension bills now being introduced in Congress should serve a useful purpose in calling attention to the hopelessness of ever attempting to satisfy the preposterous demands made upon the Treasury, remarks the Philadelphia Ledger. The raids which these bills propose to make on the public money exhibit a state of unbounded and measureless rapacity, and the apparent unworthiness of the many schemes, together with the impossibility of complying with their provisions, will help, we hope, to defeat at present, and to discourage in the future, efforts to enact such indefensible legislation.

The pension bills already introduced thus early in the session call for a yearly expenditure of nearly $200,000,000, in addition to the $145,000,000 annually devoted to that purpose. The Cullom bill, to place deserters on an equality with the patriots who draw pensions for disabilities and wounds received in defence of the nation, would give to deserters and bounty jumpers over $10,000,000 a year. The Lentz General Service Pension bill would give to those who do not need aid and should not ask it about $100,000,000 a year. The bill introduced by Representative Hall provides pensions to the amount of about $6,000,000 a year for teamsters who were in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department during the war. These teamsters were civilian employes, not mustered into the United States service at all. They received good wages, and if they are given bounties there is no reason why the largesse may not be extended to clerks, railroad men, telegraph operators, Government storekeepers, and many other classes of persons who were connected with the service, intimately or remotely.

Well Known Sportsman Sued

Frank H. Denny, the Pittsburg sportsman who is well known in these parts, and who is a member of the Nittany Rod and Gun club, has been sued for $100,000 in a breach of promise case. Miss Mary Curtis, of Boston, started the proceedings. She claims that on December 25, 1898, May 15 and November 29 of the present year Mr. Denny, who had asked her to marry him, refused to fulfill his agreement. Mr. Denny is now on his way to Europe. He is an expert trap shooter, and has contested at Monte Carlo and other places.

Fourteen to Hang.

More men are under the sentence of death in Pennsylvania than at any prior period in her history, and the probability is that 1900 will be the banner year of executions in the nineteenth century. So far Governor Stone has in his possession papers indicating the conviction of fourteen murderers, the date for whose execution he is required to name.

Sale Register.

MARCH 1.—George A. Michael, one mile west of Centre Hall, 5 horses, clover huller, 2 4-horse wagons, binder, mower, and other farm implements.

MARCH 6.—Joseph E. Spangler, east of Centre Hall; 6 horses, 1 colt, 9 milch cows, 15 head young cattle, 3 fat steers, full blooded Durham bull, 25 shoats, 2 brood sows, along with large lot of farm machinery and household goods. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 7—A. O. Detwiler, two miles west of Tusseyville; horses, cows, hogs, shoats, young cattle, farm implements, household goods, etc. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 9.—W. W. Bible, near Potters Mills, horses, cows, young cattle, farm implements and household goods.

MARCH 13.—W. A. Kerr, about one mile east of Centre Hill; horses, milch cows, young cattle, and a large lot of good farm implements.

MARCH 14.—W. W. Spangler, one mile west of Potters Mills; horses, cows, hogs, young cattle, and a full line of farming implements; also household goods. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 16—S. P. Hockman, on the Krape farm, 1½ miles north-west of Spring Mills; horses, cattle, farm implements, sheep, household goods, etc.

MARCH 19—W. H. and A. E. Meyer, on the Barney Wegner farm, near Centre Hill; 110 head of live stock, milch cows, young cattle, all farm implements and machinery. Sale at 9 a. m.

MARCH 20—W. C. Farner, at Colyer; horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, and complete line of farm implements, also household goods. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 21.—Alfred Durst, one mile west of Potters Mills; horses, 20 head of short horn cattle, and other articles.

MARCH 27.—James W. Lee, at Farmers Mills, 6 head of horses, 16 head of cows and young cattle, 10 head sheep, 20 head full blood'd Poland hogs, mower and lot of other farm implements. Wm. Goheen, auct.

MARCH 29—D. J. Meyer, 2 miles south of Linden Hall; 8 horses, 4 colts, 15 cows, 30 head of young cattle, 60 head hogs, along with large stock of new farm implements. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	35
New Oats	22
Barley	
Buckwheat	30

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	20
Lard	6
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	30
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	65
Corn	35
Oats	25
Rye	40
Barley	35

LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	65
Wheat, white	63
Corn ears	35
Shelled Corn	36
Rye	40
Oats	23
Barley	30
New Potatoes	30
Eggs	20
Butter	20
Lard	6
Ham	12
Shoulder	10
Bacon	5
Roller flour	95

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LEGAL NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the provisions of the Act of the 14th of April, 1851, have been confirmed nisi by the Court, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, and if no exceptions be filed on or before the first day of next term, the same will be confirmed absolutely

1 The inventory and appraisement of the real estate of Calvin Waltz, late of Spring township, deceased, which is fully described in said appraisement, as the same was set apart to his widow, Sarah J. Waltz.

2 The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of John A. Doniey, late of Huston township, deceased, as the same was set apart to E. R. Williams, guardian of the minor children of said decedent.

3 The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of J. Elmer Way, late of Patton township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Joanna E Way.

GEO. W. RUMBERGER.
Register's Office, Register,
Bellefonte, Dec 27, '99.

RULE ON HEIRS.

Pennsylvania, Centre County, ss:

SEAL

I, George W. Rumberger, Clerk of the Orphan's Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphan's Court Held at Bellefonte the 27th day of November, A. D. 1899, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of John Barger, deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of January, next to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1899.

GEO. W. RUMBERGER,
C. O. C.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff's Office, Dec. 16, '99. Sheriff.
Bellefonte, Pa.

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HENCH & DROMGOLD, Mfrs., York, Pa.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th. Judicial district, consisting of the county of Centre, having issued his precept bearing date the 25th day of December 1899, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of Jan., the 22d day of Jan., 1900, and to continue 2 weeks Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just,

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 23th day of Jan. in the year of our Lord, 1899, and the one hundred and twenty-third year of the independence of the United States.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE—The farm of Michael Spicher, deceased, is offered at private sale, situated in Potter township, about two miles west of Centre Hall, containing 215 acres. net measure. Thereon erected a two-story stone dwelling house, large bank barn, wagon shed, hog pen and all necessary outbuildings. Is supplied with water from well and cistern. The land is under excellent cultivation, and good limestone soil, good fences, and in first class condition. Good orchard with choice fruit on the premises. The farm is conveniently situated to schools, churches, and markets, and is one of the best farms in Penns valley. Address or inquire of J. H. SPICHER,
MICHAEL SPICHER,
nov23-3m Exr's of Michael Spicher, dec'd.

FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Company of Centre County, Pa.—The annual meeting of the members and the election of twelve directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of William H. Runkle, Jr., at Centre Hall, on Monday, January 8th, 1900, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., of said day. Members are generally requested to attend.

FRED KURTZ,
D. F. LUSE, Secretary. President.

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5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1899. Examinations for admission, Sept. 12.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest. State College, Centre Co., Pa

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Articles by WALTER A. WYCKOFF, author of "The Workers."

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Thomas Nelson Page
Henry James
Henry van Dyke
Ernest Seton Thompson
Edith Wharton
Octave Thanet
William Allen White

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 19, 1899.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

7.32 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1.00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Berwick, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.58 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.04 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.53 a. m. week days, 10.53 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.35 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.15 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 7.55 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.00 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.55 a m, Baltimore, 8.55 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and thorough passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.25 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.05 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.03 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 5 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philade 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.33 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	5 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 55	5 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	5 47	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 05	5 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 32	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 06	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 8.18 a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.03 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a m and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1½	7½	11½
PM	PM	AM	Ar. Lv.	AM	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 10	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Linn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA. Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 01	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSBG.	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30	7 55	
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 06	†7 25	
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40	*6 55	
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35	*11 30	
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00	5 30	
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)		†7 30	
p. m	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. $6 00 p. m. Sunday. †10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

—Miss Emilie Alexander is visiting with friends in Tyrone since last week.

—Miss Roxanna Brisbin spent Sunday visiting with friends in Boalsburg.

—Miss Estie Ocker was down to Mifflinburg spending the holidays with friends.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Gregg, of Milesburg, spent Christmas at the home of Porter Odenkirk, at the Old Fort.

—Isaac Smith was down from Altoona for a week to spend the holidays with his family.

—John Benner, now located at Lock Haven, was home to spend the holidays with his mother.

—Willis Rishel, the popular landlord at Montgomery, Pa., was here on a short visit last Friday.

—Olie Mader and family spent several days of the holiday week with their friends in Mifflinburg.

—Sam'l Harter and D. M. McCool, two esteemed patrons of the Reporter, were pleasant callers.

—Miss Marie McQuistion, of Bellefonte, was the guest of the family of of Postmaster Boal the past week.

—Harry Condo, of Millheim, was the guest of his friend, Miss Pearl Runkle on Sunday and Monday.

W. H. Durst, of near this place, called and, and as is his habit, had his annual label put in with the saints.

—Mrs. W. O. Rearick and two little daughters, returned last Friday from a week's visit with friends in Williamsport.

—Prof. B. M. Wagenseller, our efficient and popular principal, spent a week of the school vacation at his home at Selinsgrove.

—Dr. J. F. Alexander left last Wednesday for Los Angeles, Cal., to remain several months with the hope of recuperating his failing health.

—Harry Boone, of Hartford, Conn. was here to spend Christmas with his wife, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Brisbin.

—Geo. Huss, of Johnstown, once a prominent figure at Linden Hall and Spring Mills, gave us a call, bearing all the signs of prospering in the flood city.

—Miss May Rhone, who was home on a brief vacation, returned last Wednesday to resume her duties as stenographer in a large New York publishing house.

—Miss Grace Smith, who has been visiting in Williamsport for several weeks, was home for a week, and then returned to Williamsport to remain some time.

—Ex-Governor and Mrs. D H. Hastings, of Bellefonte, drove over to Centre Hall on Sunday, to extend their sympathy to the family of the late Mrs. Annie Van Pelt.

—George W. Rowe, our expert horse shoer, expects to lay aside the leather apron and tongs this spring and follow the plow on Samuel Bruss' farm near town, now occupied by Geo. W. Barner, who will locate elsewhere.

—S. P. Hockman, on the Krape farm near Spring Mills, will remove to Hecla Park, this spring where he has purchased a farm. Mr. Hockman will have public sale of his stock and implements on March 16.

—Mrs. Emily Morrow, of Newburg, Pa., Mr. Jesse Guyer, of Shippensburg, Pa., Mr. John Rhoads and Miss Maggie Bingaman, of Hartleton, Pa., were guests during the holidays at the United Evangelical parsonage, where they were entertained by Rev. and Mrs. Rhoads.

—Miss Ida Rhoads, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Rhoads, who has been teaching a large class in music at Newburg, Pa., for the last few months came home to spend the holidays with her parents. For several days she was quite ill with a severe throat trouble, but is recovering. She will return again to Newburg.

After Extra Pay.

Under a ruling of the war department certain soldiers who served in the Spanish American war are entitled to receive two months extra pay, and certain others one month extra, above what they have already received. Several soldier boys in this section of the state have filed their claims for their money, and they have been notified by the auditor that they will be adjusted soon.

Having a Great Run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of that medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of la grippe there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, heal up the sore throat and lungs and give relief within a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action.—South Chicago Daily Calumet. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

BOALSBURG.

The News of that Vicinity as Observed by Our Scribe.

Edward Hunter, a former resident of Boalsburg, spent Xmas in town.

Chas. Fisher is spending several weeks in Sunbury, the guest of his brother William's family.

Mrs. Lot Kimport and daughter Myra, are spending several weeks in Altoona, at the home of the former's son.

Revival services are being held this week in the Lutheran church, conducted by Evangelist Worden, of Harrisburg.

Henry Hosterman and wife, of Huntingdon, spent Xmas at the home of the former's father, Adam Hosterman, in our town.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Segner died on Friday morning, and was buried in the Boalsburg on Saturday afternoon. Rev. Leisher officiated.

The week of winter services in the Reformed church will begin next week. Rev. C. E. Critz will preach several evenings of that week. Holy Communion will be held on the 14th, preparatory services Friday evening.

A story goes the rounds that a certain young man forgot the day appointed for his wedding, and went to work on that important day. He was reminded of the fact by a gray-haired man from Centre Hall that his bride awaited his coming. Then he came to himself and face-to-face with the stern realities of life. It dawned upon him that he could have no more fun with the girls as he once had, but that henceforth he must be a slave of a woman.

LINDEN HALL.

An Interesting Account of the Happenings in that Section.

John Wilborn is visiting friends in Bellefonte and that locality.

Miss Blanche Tressler spent her Christmas vacation in Altoona.

Harry Kline, of State College, spent New Year's vacation with his friends, the Misses Gettig.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lee, of Lewisburg, spent Tuesday of last week with Mr. Lee's sister, Mrs. Philip Bradford.

The extremely cold weather makes one wish to remain in-doors by the side of the warm and comfortable coal stove.

The entertainment given on Sunday evening by the United Evangelical Sunday school, was very good, considering the short time in which they had to prepare it.

Miss Nora Flory, of Tusseyville, and Miss Ella Meyer, of Centre Hall, were visiting friends in our town over Sunday, and remained for the entertainment. There is an attraction up this way for these young ladies.

The burning of the large saw mill west of town, owned by the Linden Hall Lumber Co., created quite an excitement in our little town. The fire has thrown a number of men out of employment, and it is hoped the mill will soon be rebuilt.

COLYER.

A Letter of Interest from that Busy Town as Given by Our Correspondent.

All our merchants did a very large business during the past several weeks.

G. R. Meiss our enterprising merchant and huckster, lost a valuable horse a few days ago.

Quite a number of our young folks attended services at Sprucetown on Sunday afternoon last.

T. S. Swartz, of our neighboring village, was to Lemont over Sunday, where, no doubt, he had a royal time.

Our teachers, as is the custom in this community, were all locked out by their pupils, whose object was to remind them of a Christmas treat.

The upper or west end of Potter township will have at least two candidates at the spring caucus, one for supervisor and one for tax collector.

Mifflin Moyer, of New York, is spending a few weeks with his parents at Tusseyville, also visiting friends at this place.

Miss Anna Weidensaul and Miss Virgie Walters, of Union county, spent the holidays at the home of Edward Kline.

The shooting match at Miess's store on Christmas was very largely attended. Among those who excelled in breaking the blue rocks were Korman Spicher and Wm. Breon.

M. F. Rossman, it is reported, has purchased the Wagner farm situated about one mile north-west of this place. As Mr. Rossman is one of our best citizens, all will be glad to hear that he will remain in our midst.

SPRING MILLS.

Our Neighbors in their Busy and Hustling Life.

George Huss, of Johnstown, formerly residing here, made us a visit of few days last week.

B. F. Kennelley one of our active young men, left for the south on a business trip on Thursday last.

Evangelist Warden had quite a large meeting here on Friday evening. On Monday he commenced a series of meetings in Boalsburg.

Wilbur Shires of this place, left for Philadelphia on Tuesday last, having accepted the position of stenographer for a large mercantile house in that city.

Miss Ida Grenoble, of Gettysburg, formerly of this place, is the guest of J. N. Leitzell. Miss Grenoble is a daughter of I. J. Grenoble who a dozen years ago was a very prominent merchant of Penns valley.

Our merchants report business during the holidays as having been excellent, and for the month very satisfactory. Commercial agents passing through our village report trade on the road very fair, in some lines quite lively.

Christmas here was quite merrily celebrated, and dinner parties quite numerous. In the evening the members of the M. E. church tendered the Reverend and Mrs. Chilcote a pound party at the parsonage; it was largely attended. Of course every visitor brought a mysterious looking package. It was a very enjoyable occasion.

COBURN MELANGE.

A Pretty Wedding at the Home of Postmaster Hosterman.

A happy New Year to all. Now for mistakes in writing the new year.

M. D. Rockey, esq. and wife, of Tylersville were visitors to our town on Monday.

The first ice of the season was put away by the Howard Creamery Co. on Tuesday.

Mr. Lynn and wife of Howard, paid their daughter, Mrs. B. B. Wilson, a visit over Sunday.

James R. Platt on Tuesday morning left for Clearfield county, where he has secured employment at a lumber camp.

Mrs. S. B. Styers spent the holidays with her parents, who live at Moshannon, this county, returning from there on Monday evening.

Mr. Henry Kaler who has made Fisher's Ferry his home for the last few years, came home to spend the New Year with his parents, who live at this place.

Mrs. P. H. Stover is at Bellwood, Blair county, visiting her sister, Mrs. W. S. Burd. In the meantime Perry is doing the double-shuffle at home, cooking, washing dishes, etc.

Miss Bertha Kerstetter has been confined to a bed of sickness for the last three weeks, suffering from appendicitis. But it is gratifying to her many friends that she is on a fair way to recovery.

Quite a large number of drunks were again to be seen on our streets on Christmas—a very fitting way to celebrate this sacred holiday (?) and sad to say some of these deluded victims, were boys in their teens. Some one should be held accountable for this violation of the laws.

A pretty wedding took place at the hospitable home of T. W. Hosterman, the postmaster of this place, on Thursday, Dec. 28, when his son Thomas A. was joined in holy wedlock to Ella C., daughter of J. H. and Christian Corman, of near this place. At about eleven o'clock in the forenoon the guests began to arrive, and soon the spacious rooms were comfortably filled. Promptly at half-past eleven Mendelssohn's wedding march was played by Prof Irvin Meyer, and Rev. Brown of Spring Mills, entered and took his station under a canopy formed by evergreens and beautifully decorated with flowers. He was followed by Miss Verna Hosterman and Mr. L. L. Weaver, of Woodward, who were bridesmaid and groomsman, and took their stations under the canopy. The bride entered, leaning upon the arm of the groom; they proceeded to the canopy and the minister pronounced the marriage ceremony in accordance with the rites of the Evangelical church. After congratulations were showered upon them, the party all retired to another room where a large table stood groaning under the heavy load of good things to eat, to which all did ample justice. The bride was attired in cream cashmere, trimmed in ribbon and lace, the bridesmaid in cream cashmere, with lace and satin trimmings. The happy couple were the recipients of many and costly presents. In the afternoon the Coburn Cornet band, of which the groom is a member, appeared and discoursed some very choice music in honor of the event. There were sixty-six guests present at the ceremony all told. The groom is an industrious young man, a teacher by profession, and has many friends; the bride is a well to do young lady, and will make a desirable helpmeet for Mr. Hosterman. A prosperous, happy, and long life are the best wishes of the writer, to these two who have linked their future for the battle of life.

AARONSBURG BUDGET.

Death of Henry Crouse from a Paralytic Stroke.—A Double Wedding.

Luther Bower moved into the house belonging to him, which was vacated by John Bower, his brother.

Henry Haffley who is working in a piano factory in northern Ohio, is home on a visit to the old burg. He says with them everything is booming.

Nelson Wert, son of Luther Wert, moved into the house on 2nd street, which Mr. Wert purchased from Dr. Musser, executor of the estate of the late Sarah King, deceased. Nelson teaches the school at Wolf's Chapel, and goes back and forth every morning and evening, and having moved increases the distance considerably.

It is reported we had a double wedding in town on New Year evening. A son of Jacob Winkleblech married Lulu Dutwiler, a daughter of Frank Dutwiler, and Forest Stover, a son of B. F. Stover, married Lottie Leitzell, the youngest daughter of Noah Leitzell. Rev. F. W. Brown tied the knots and it is said he did it up Brown.

Henry Crouse, who was buried on Christmas forenoon, had a stroke of paralysis on the evening of the 21st ult. and died on the evening of the 23. He was unconscious all the time. He had not been enjoying very good health since the 4th of last July when he had a slight paralytic stroke while on his way to Lock Haven with his wife. Mr. Crouse was a soldier in Co. A, 148th P. V., during the rebellion, but was never wounded, his lameness being the result of a cut from a dutch sickle, while cutting grass. He was 55 years old and leaves a widow, whose maiden name was Margaret Holloway, and three sons, all married. Jacob H., who lives at Millheim; Harvey E., at Aaronsburg, and Fred R., at Wolfsapple, Pa., besides an adopted daughter, Mamie. For many years Mr. Crouse was engaged in huckstering; he was a busy worker, had hosts of friends in the community, and will be missed by everybody.

MILLHEIM NEWS.

The Stock for the Shirt Factory all Secured. Officers Elected.

On Sunday night the church bells were rung for the dying of the old year and the incoming of the new.

Misses Maude Musser, Jennie and Sadie Harter, of State College, spent the holidays among Millheim friends.

Willie, son of Calvin Keen, fell and broke his collar bone. This is the third time that Willie had the misfortune to break the same collar bone.

Sheriff Brungart and family left for Bellefonte Monday morning to enter upon the duties of his office. The best wishes of his many friends accompany him.

On New Year evening Prof. Windy Foote's Dramatic Co. gave an entertainment in the town hall. The company is composed of home talent, and is just entering the field.

Mrs. J. W. Stover entertained a number of young folks on Friday evening, at her home on Penn street. Mrs. Stover served a magnificent dinner at five o'clock; the guests were equal to the task and did their full duty.

On Christmas eve the Reformed Sunday school rendered a very pleasing program. The house was crowded. The children did full justice; Pastor Brown made a few timely remarks and wound up by asking a collection for the orphan home.

Mr. George Homan, from Williamsport, bought a tract of timber land from J. H. Reifsnyder. The tract is located on Brush mountain on the much disputed tract. As soon as the choppers commence to operate there will be music in store for somebody.

The members of the Millheim band held their annual banquet last Saturday evening. Samuel Weiser the "John Kelly" of the band was caterer. Oysters moved freely and the Order of "Night Hawks" was entirely overshadowed by the covers laid in the tin shop at this time.

Mr. Charles Deaderlea, proprietor of the Millheim Dye works, was the happy recipient of many valuable and useful Christmas presents. Mr. Deaderlea came from Corning, N. Y., to this place but a few weeks ago. He is a gentleman well met and during his short stay has made hosts of friends.

On Christmas evening the M. E. church gave an entertainment consisting of music and recitations. Rev. Buck, of the United Evangelical church, delivered an address. After the literary exercises a box social was held; many a unique couple shared a lunch box. Ice cream and hot coffee were on tap until a late hour; proceeds for the benefit of the parsonage.

Last Wednesday night the stock for the proposed shirt factory was all secured and an organization effected. The following were elected directors of the proposed corporation for the ensuing year: A. A. Frank, J. P. Condo, A. J. Gephart, G. S. Frank, J. Spigelmyer, J. C. Smith, and F. O. Hosterman. Steps will at once be taken for the incorporation of the Millheim Manufacturing Co., and arrangements made for preparing a suitable room and purchasing the machinery. Bravo!

Potters Mills.

Rev. Chilcote is holding a series of meetings at Sprucetown.

Rev. Williams filled the pulpit on Sunday evening for Rev. Chilcote.

Charles Miller, of Williamsport, visited friends at this place during the holidays.

Everybody is busy putting up their supply of ice. One fellow thought he had faith to walk on the water, but it failed, and he went into the cold bath.

Traders Alley was very busy on the first of the year. Philip Leister traded horses four times, and John Klose and J. O. Stover traded teams. That is business.

The Epworth League at Sprucetown gave a very good entertainment on Sunday afternoon for the benefit of Foreign Missions. Rev. Elmer Williams gave a very able discourse, and Miss Lamberson, of Lock Haven, followed with a recitation. Mrs. De Woody, of Centre Hall, gave a very entertaining talk. The collection was good.

Tusseyville.

R. D. Foreman being ill, there was no school on Monday.

Miss Vergie Meyer, of Millmont, is visiting her friend, Miss Effie Ishler.

Mifflin Moyer, after spending two weeks with his parents, returned to York on Friday last.

Daniel Rossman went to Lewistown on Thursday, where he expects to clerk in a store.

Quite a number of our people attended the services at Sprucetown on Sunday afternoon and evening.

Miss Gertrude Ishler, who attends the school for the blind in Philadelphia, is spending her vacation at her home.

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known of.—J. A. Dodgen, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.

Government Service.

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Dec. 21	56	21	clear.
" 22	45	31	clear.
" 23	46	24	clear.
" 24	39	32	cloudy.
" 25	35	15	part cloudy.
" 26	21	09	part cloudy.
" 27	25	10	cloudy.
" 28	25	14	clear.
" 29	19	10	cloudy.
" 30	18	05	part cloudy.
" 31	15	02	clear.

Rain, on 24, 1 a. m. to 2 p. m., 1.61 inches, 2 inches snow. On 25, half in. snow. Total precipitation in Dec. 3.77 inches, including 3 inches of snow.

Jan. 1	16	04	part cloudy.
" 2	20	09	cloudy.
" 3	28	15	cloudy.

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The Hottest Heat	Lieut. Peary's Latest Campaign for the Pole
Filter Plants of Europe	Cy Warman's Account of the Klondike Railroad
Bacteriology in Commerce	On the Greatest Ship Afloat
The Inside of the Earth	

SHORT STORIES by such well known writers as Bret Harte, Cy Warman, Booth Tarkington, Shan F. Bullock, Tighe Hopkins, Robert Barr, Clinton Ross, W. A. Fraser.

INTERESTING ARTICLES by Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson Capt. Joshua Slocum, Hamlin Garland, R. S. Baker, Rev. Cyrus T. Brady, Prof. E. S. Holden, Ex-Gov. G. S. Boutwell and others

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SPRING MILLS.

THE NEWS.

Eugene L. Packard, of the Robinson Investment and Security Company, of New York, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Sing Sing for unlawfully using the mails.

Judge Sanborn, of the United States Circuit Court in St. Paul, Minn., discharged the receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

By the will of the late Daniel Sharp Ford, of the Youth's Companion, the Baptist Social Union comes in for a large bequest.

The stock and plant of the Charles Heiser Shoe Company, at Hanover, Pa., was destroyed by fire.

John T. Whitehead, a wealthy Virginia farmer, died at his home, near Bay View.

Charles L. Pike, one of the original Free Soilers, died in St. Paul, Minn.

C. B. Turner was murdered at his home, near Ferguson's Wharf, Va.

Comptroller of the Currency Dawes says the general financial condition of the country is sound and stable, and there is nothing to indicate a recurrence of the recent flurry.

A strike of miners in the bituminous coal regions of Pennsylvania is threatened. The men want a general increase of thirty per cent. in wages.

The Panama Canal Company of America, with an authorized capital of $30,000,000, was incorporated in Trenton, N. J.

The trustees of the Northfield Seminary have asked for a fund of $3,000,000, to carry on the work of the late Dwight L. Moody.

Governor Mount, of Indiana, said a suit would be brought against the Standard Oil Company under the anti-trust law.

The Dukes, tobacco men, have bought 94,000 acres of land in Florida, which will be planted in tobacco.

Two hundred and ninety-nine textile mills were constructed or contemplated during this year.

The first annual convention of the Federation of Graduate Clubs was begun in New York.

Martin Shirley's large barn, near Massanutten, Va., was destroyed by fire.

Popular subscriptions for the Lawton fund have passed the $31,000 mark.

Frank B Cole killed his wife and shot himself in Springfield, Ohio.

A big blaze in Fort Wayne, Ind., caused a loss of $200,000.

The John P. Lovell Arms Company, of Boston, assigned to Charles B. Barnes. It is one of the largest sporting goods houses in the country, and the failure is the result of the collapse of the Globe National Bank.

Judge Morris, in Toledo, O., dissolved an injunction restraining strikers from patrolling the works and accosting employes, the judge declaring that the strikers had a right to urge the workmen to come out.

The eighth annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society began in New York. Dr. Hollander, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, read a paper.

J. J. Frey and General Manager Yookum, of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, bought over fifteen thousand acres of zinc land in Arkansas.

A riot, following a negro cake-walk, took place on a street car in Morrisania. One man was killed and two were dangerously wounded.

Handwriting experts gave additional testimony at the trial in New York of Molineux, charged with poisoning Mrs. Adams.

Clyde H. Wallace, a clerk in the United States sub-treasury at Chicago, was arrested on the charge of stealing $5,000 in gold.

The Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of $7,350,000.

The funeral of Mr. Dwight L. Moody took place at Northfield, Mass., and was largely attended.

Joseph Flings' sons' cotton mill, in Germantown, Philadelphia, was burned; loss, $60,000.

Allen B. Rorke, a contractor and politician of Philadelphia, is dead.

Buffalo is to have a new union railway station, to cost $1,500,000.

Four additional bodies were recovered from the Braznell mines; near Brownsville, Pa. Pit Boss Thomas Jones admitted that he gave the order permitting miners to dispense with safety lamps.

The battleship Texas arrived at Newport News, having on board the bodies of the victims of the Maine disaster. The bodies will be transferred to Arlington for interment.

A. E. Stillwell retired from the presidency of Guardian Trust Company, whose headquarters was recently moved from Kansas City to Chicago.

A severe earthquake shock was felt throughout southern California. San Jacinto and Hermit suffering the most severely. No lives were lost.

Mrs. Mary Garrett, serving a life term in the Ohio Penitentiary for murder, was pardoned.

The barn and stables of Captain Charles S. Morgan, at Cape Charles, Va., were burned.

Salvation Army fed thousands of destitute persons in New York and Philadelphia.

John Parrish was shot and killed in Petersburg, Va., by Charles B. Hunt.

Mrs. Lydia Bodine was killed by a railroad train near Merchantsville, N. J.

Nearly three blocks of buildings in Hastings, Minn., were burned.

James Dunne Taylor, of New York, committed suicide at the Grafton Hotel, Washington. He cut his throat with a razor while temporarily insane from illness.

Comptroller Tracewell decided the claim of Swift & Co. for beef furnished to the army at Ponce to be just.

Judge Parnell, in Raleigh, N. C., refused to grant an injunction to prevent the consolidation of the various lines of the Seaboard Air Line, and immediately after the consolidation was effected.

The Eastern Furniture Manufacturers' Association met in Philadelphia, and decided to advance prices ten per cent. on certain lines.

Dr. Edward H. Williams, senior partner of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, died at Santa Barbara, Cal.

Adjutant General Case, of Michigan, refused to comply with Governor Pingree's demand for his resignation.

A strike began at the Park and Oxford collieries, near Scranton, Pa.

A seven-story apartment house, owned by Morris Mandelstein, in New York, was destroyed by fire.

John Branch fell into a vat containing boiling water at the Shotwell Tannery, in Manchester, Virginia.

F. M. Etheridge, a prominet lawyer at Dallas, Texas, killed Edwin O. Harrell, another lawyer.

Chairman Mark A. Hanna, of the National Committee, has issued the formal call for the assembling of the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia on June 19th.

President H. C. Simmons, of Fargo College, dropped dead in Fargo, N. D.

WITH NAVAL HONORS

THE MAINE MARTYRS REINTERRED AT ARLINGTON.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

President McKinley, with Members of His Cabinet; Major General Miles, Admiral Dewey and Other Notables in Attendance—Salute Fired and Taps Sounded.

Washington, (Special.)—The remains of the one hundred and fifty victims of the Maine disaster brought from Havana by the battleship Texas were buried with full military honors upon a knoll in Arlington Cemetery. The exercises were exceedingly simple. They were in charge of Captain Sigsbee, now of the Texas, who was captain of the Maine on that fatal night when his ship was blown up in Havana harbor two years ago. They were attended by President McKinley and the members of his cabinet, Admiral Dewey, Major General Miles and his staff, and many other officers of the army and navy stationed in Washington. Among them were Lieutenant Commander Wainwright and Lieutenant F. C. Bowers, both of whom were on the Maine when the explosion occurred. All the army and navy officers were in full uniform.

Several troops of cavalry from Fort Myer, a battalion of marines from the navy yard and a detachment of sailors from the Texas were drawn up about the flag-draped caskets, which were ranged row on row along the brow of the hill, each bearing a beautiful wreath of galax leaves. Despite the snow and nipping cold over a thousand spectators pressed against the roped-lined enclosure to witness the ceremonies. The Marine Band played a dirge, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," and then simple Protestant and Roman Catholic funeral services were conducted by Chaplain Clark, of the Naval Academy, and Father Chidwick, the chaplain of the Maine, under a canvas-canopied shelter in the open space facing the square in which the coffins lay beside their open graves. After the religious services a detachment of marines in their spiked helmets fired a salute of three blank volleys for the dead and a bugler sounded "taps." The ceremonies lasted barely twenty minutes. Among the sailors of the Texas present was Jeremiah Shea, who had a miraculous escape on the night of the explosion, being blown out of the stoke hole. He was introduced to the President by Captain Sigsbee.

When asked for an explanation of the mystery of his escape by the President, Shea responded, as he did to a similar inquiry from Father Chidwick at the time of the disaster:

"I don't know how I got through. I was blown out. I guess I must have been an armor-piercing projectile."

After the ceremonies the coffins were lowered into their graves and the work of interring them began.

DELAGOA BAY.

Denial of Reports About the Partition of Portuguese Territory.

London, (By Cable.)—In the absence of actual war news, the sensational newspapers of London, Paris and Berlin are publishing all sorts of wild rumors and stories, suggesting foreign complications and treaties between Germany, Portugal and Great Britain concerning Delagoa Bay, and providing for the partition of the Portuguese colonies. These stories are also being cabled to the United States in extenso.

So many alleged disclosures of secret Delagoa Bay agreements have recently been submitted to the British Foreign Office that the officials have made it a rule neither to deny nor affirm them, and when questioned regarding the statements of the Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, about a reported treaty the officials adhered to this rule. But a representative of the Press gathered that the alleged disclosures were quite inaccurate.

A despatch to the Times from Berlin comments on the Lokal Anzeiger treaty statements as follows:

"When it is remembered that two of Portugal's Asiatic positions, Goa and Damao, form enclaves of the province of Bombay, the statements of the Lokal Anzeiger border on the fantastic."

The St. James Gazette, in an editorial on the reported treaty, says it is "a mere patchwork of previous reports, some partly true and some entirely false."

The probable truth is that, as previously reported, the Portuguese possessions in Africa, north and south of the Zambesi, will ultimately be leased to Great Britain and Germany, respectively.

"It is satisfactory," says the Times editorially, "to learn that the Washington government is acting with regard to the American cargoes seized in Delagoa Bay as we should have wished and expected. It is a matter of course that we shall make full reparation, if reparation is proved to be due. In the meantime, it may be noted, as the Americans themseves admit, that the facts are in considerable doubt, and that some of them seem to be rather compromising to the vessels seized. There will be time enough to talk of the law and the policy of the step when the facts have been authoritatively ascertained."

ENGLAND TO SUE FOR PEACE.

The Sort of an Agreement President Kruger Would be Willing to Make.

London, (By Cable.)—A despatch from Vinston Churchill says that from conversations with members of the Transvaal executive at Pretoria he learned that the Boers began the war with trepidation, but that President Kruger is now confident Great Britain will soon sue for peace.

In the highest Transvaal circles, Mr. Churchill asserts, there is serious talk of a compromise, by which Great Britain would cede the territory now occupied by the armies of the two republics, pay an indemnity of £20,000,000 ($100,000,000) and acknowledge the complete independence of the Transvaal.

Moonshiner Captured.

Scranton, Pa., (Special.)—Frank Manley, the alleged moonshiner whose still was unearthed in Pike county last week, was captured at Browntown, Luzerne county, and lodged in the Lackawana Jail to await trial in Philadelphia.

Bloody Civil War.

Victoria, B. C., (Special.)—News has been received by the steamer Aorangi of a bloody civil war that has been raging among the natives of Kirwani, New Guinea. In the fighting the head chief was defeated, and 11 villages in all were destroyed, with heavy slaughter.

Railway for Yukon District.

St. Paul, Minn., (Special.—The Dominion Government apparently contemplates building a railway from Great Slave Lake to Chesterfield Inlet and through the Yukon district. A survey party is now being fitted out and one of the members is now in this city.

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE.

Six Drunken Indian Squaws Crushed to Death by Falling Walls—Those Killed Were Horribly Disfigured.

San Jacinto, Cal., (Special.)—This little city is a scene of desolation. People are beginning to recover from the terror inspired by the earthquake which centered here on Christmas morning, and destroyed every brick building in the town, and some definite estimates of the damage wrought can now be made.

At the Saboba Indian Reservation, near here, a dance had been held the night before, and large quantities of whiskey consumed by the Indians sent most of them into a drunken stupor before the shock came. A number of squaws had huddled together in an old abode building, and were sleeping off the effects of the liquor. The heavy walls fell in upon them, six were killed outright, and two died later, while a score more were badly injured. Those killed were horribly crushed.

Main street presents a sad appearance. It is impossible to walk along the sidewalks because of the heaps of debris and overhanging walls. Brick walls were razed to the level of the ground with thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise buried underneath. There is not a business house in town but has suffered.

Electric wires are down and some of the powerhouses have fallen in. The walls of the county hospital, erected recently at a cost of $10,000, are badly damaged.

At Hemet, the hotel was damaged to the extent of $10,000; Bingham's flour mill, $2,000. The fire walls of Webber's brick store fell out, the plate-glass windows were smashed, and the entire stock of goods is on the floor in a heap. The chimneys of the hotel fell, many of them crashing through the roof. One fell on the bed of Frank Johnson, bruising him badly. The verandas are all down and the walls badly cracked. The rear wall of the Johnson block fell outward, and the whole building was demolished. The third story of the Hotel Mills is down, and the second story walls fell in.

Pugh's store and fixtures were all shaken down. There are but two chimneys left in the town. The gables of the Highland Asylum were cracked and the chimneys shaken down.

It is said that rumblings had been heard for several days about Taquils Peak in the San Jacinto range, supposed to be an extinct volcano. Between San Jacinto and Hemet geysers of hot sulphur water have appeared, and the fumes were so strong that no one can get near the geysers.

Preparations are already being made for the rebuilding of most of the ruined structures.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.

Two Well-Known Citizens Suffer from Burglars.

Fayetteville, Ga., (Special.)—The dead body of Wyley W. Padgett, a well-known citizen, who lived about six miles from here, was found, and by his side was a bloody axe with which his skull had been split open.

Mr. Padgett was well-to-do and was known to have had a considerable sum of money with him. Only ten cents were found in his pockets. It is supposed that some one who knew the old man had money, killed and robbed him. Up to this time there is no clue to the murderer.

Greenville, Ind., (Special.—The residence of George Hancock, a well-to-do farmer, was entered by two burglars, who attacked and wounded him in such a manner that his recovery is doubtful. The burglars secured $1,000.

SOLDIERS CHARGED WITH MURDER

Shot a Man, by Order, Who Was Trying to Escape.

Omaha, (Special.)—Acting under the instruction of the governor, Attorney General Smyth will begin proceedings in Sarpy county charging Corporal Fear and Private Jenkins with the murder of Private Morgan. The two men, acting under orders from the proper officers, shot and killed Morgan while the latter was trying to escape from Crook. The Sarpy county authorities declined to prosecute, leaving the matter to the military, who held a court-martial and acquitted the men. The governor then ordered the case taken into the state courts. District Attorney Summers received orders from Washington to defend the men.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Reports by mail from the Island of Cebu which the military censor at Manila refused to permit to be cabled, state that a force of American soldiers were repulsed by insurgents and two Americans killed and two wounded.

General Henry V. Lawton was killed in an engagement with the insurgents at San Mateo.

The sugar crop in Hawaii is reported to be very large.

General Brooke issued his farewell proclamation as military governor of Cuba.

Editors of Manila newspapers complain of the censorship and suppression of news matter by the American military authorities.

General Lawton's remains were placed in the chapel in the Paso Cemetery at Manila.

A farewell banquet was tendered to General Brooke at Havana.

A gang of counterfeiters has been located in Cuba.

All the street-railway interests in the city of Havana were consolidated, and now belong to the Havana Electric Railway Company.

The British steamer Labuan was seized by the United States gunboat Castine, and sent under a prize crew to Manila.

Major General Wood assumed charge as governor general of Cuba, and accepted the resignation of the old cabinet.

The Ward Line steamer Saratoga went aground near the wreck of the Merrimac, near Santiago, Cuba.

Many contributions and offers of co-operation came for the Lawton fund.

Another Hatfield Killed.

Matewan, W. Va., (Special.)—Wayne Hatfield, son of Elias Hatfield and nephew of "Devil Anse" Hatfield, shot and killed George Hatfield's son, of Bear Creek. The shooting occurred in George Brasear's store. Wayne Hatfield escaped to the mountains.

A Blaze in Canton, Ohio.

Canton, Ohio, (Special.)—Fire started in an electric heater in one of the Canton-Massillon cars after all the cars had been run into the barn. Service on Canton streets is on half time on the main lines, and all other lines are abandoned. The interurban service will be maintained. The loss is $50,000, covered by insurance.

Nothing Known in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., (Special.)—Nothing is known here of the murder of a woman named Flaherty by John L. Ford nine years ago. The files of the police and coroner show no record of the alleged crime.

D. L. MOODY DEAD.

THE REMARKABLE EVANGELIST HAS PASSED AWAY.

READY FOR THE SUMMONS.

Stricken in Kansas City—A Weak Heart Prevented Recovery—"The World is Receding and Heaven Opening," He Said, When the End was Near—Died Apparently Without Pain.

East Northfield, Mass., (Special.)—D. L. Moody, the famous evangelist, is dead.

It was not expected until Friday by the members of Mr. Moody's family and immediate circle of friends that death would be the result of his illness. The cause of death was a general breaking down, due to overwork. Mr. Moody's heart had been weak for a long time, and exertions put forth in connection with meetings in the West last month brought on a collapse, from which he failed to rally.

The evangelist broke down in Kansas City, Mo., where he was holding services, about a month ago, and the seriousness of his condition was so apparent to the physicians who were called to attend him that they forced him to abandon his tour and return to his home. A bulletin issued last week communicated the tidings to the public that Mr. Moody was very ill, but that a little improvement was noticed. This week the patient showed a steady gain until Thursday, when he showed symptoms of nervousness, accompanied by weakness, which caused the family much anxiety.

The weakness continued, and at 8 o'clock Mr. Moody called his wife and children, telling them that the end was not far off. The family remained close by the bedside all the forenoon. The Evangelist was almost free from pain, and occasionally he talked with apparent ease. About the last words he was heard to utter were:

"I have always been an ambitious man, not to lay up wealth, but to find work to do."

Just before 12 o'clock the watchers saw that the end was approaching, and exactly at noon the great preacher passed away.

Mr. Moody first knew at 8 o'clock that he could not recover. He was satisfied that this was so, and when the knowledge came to him, his words were:

"The world is receding and Heaven opening."

A little later he said to his boys: "I have always been an ambitious man, not ambitious to lay up wealth, but to leave you work to do."

In substance, Mr. Moody urged his two boys and his son-in-law, Mr. Fitt, to see that the schools, in East Northfield, at Mount Hermon and the Chicago Bible Institute, should receive their best care. This they assured Mr. Moody that they would do.

During the forenoon Mrs. A. P. Fitt, his daughter, said to Mr. Moody: "Father, we cannot spare you." Mr. Moody's reply was: "I am not going to throw my life away. If God has more work for me to do, I'll not die."

HOTELS SLIDE INTO THE SEA.

A Strange and Terrible Disaster in Italy—Great Loss of Life.

Rome, (By Cable.)—A terrible disaster took place at Amalfi, the popular tourist resort on the Gulf of Salerno. About two o'clock an enormous rock, upon which stood the Cappuccini Hotel, slid bodily into the sea with a deafening roar and without a moment's warning, carrying with it the hotel, the old Capuchin monastery below, the Hotel Santa Calerina and several villas.

Many people were buried in the debris, which crashed four vessels to the bottom of the sea, destroying their crews. The mass of earth which slipped was about 50,000 cubic yards.

The population is in a state of terror, fearing fresh calamities. Troops have arrived upon the scene and begun rescue work.

It is believed that the loss of life is heavy, including a number of monks and the occupants of the hotels. As yet it is impossible to ascertain the exact number.

Amalfi is a small but lively town of 7,000 inhabitants, situated at the entrance of a deep ravine, surrounded by imposing mountains and rock of the most picturesque forms. The Capuchin Monastery was founded in 1212 by Cardinal Pietro Capuano for the Cisterions, but came into possession of the Capuchins in 1583. The building, which stood in the hollow of the great rock that rose abruptly from the sea to a height of 230 feet, contained fine cloisters.

Baggage Car Burned.

Martinsburg, W. Va., (Special.)—The baggage car and contents of the Baltimore and Ohio express No. 1 was totally destroyed by fire near Shenandoah Junction. The fire was caused by a lighted lamp which Baggage Master Jackson let drop. The car, which was heavily laden with baggage and express, burned rapidly, and nothing was saved.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

W. S. Gilbert the dramatist, has celebrated his 63d birthday.

Congressman George B. McClellan, of New York, is regarded as the best story-teller in the House.

Baron Leo Skrbensky, the new Prince Archbishop of Prague, is probably the youngest metropolitan in the Roman Church. He was ordained priest in 1892.

General Schalkburger, the Boer commander who succeeded Joubert when the latter went home for medical treatment, is considerably younger than his predecessor.

Mme. Sardou is a woman of much literary ability and a recognized historical costume expert, by which she has been a great help in staging her husband's plays.

Lord Armstrong, head of the great English firm of gunmakers, is nearly 90 years of age. Forty years ago he was knighted for his invention of the breech-loading mechanism.

Miss Georgiana Pope, sister of the Under Secretary of Canada, who is head of the staff of nurses in the Canadian contingent sent to South Africa, is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Nursing School, New York.

Suicide of J. H. Sanders.

Memphis, Tenn., (Special.)—J. H. Sanders, founder of the Breeders' Gazette, of Chicago, committed suicide at a hotel here. Mr. Sanders was the father of A. H. Sanders, one of the United States commissioners to the Paris Exposition from Illinois.

Cotton Cargo on Fire.

London, (By Cable.)—The British steamer Vulcan, Captain Nalio, which arrived at Hamburg on December 18 from Galveston and Norfolk, via Fayal, where she was towed in with loss of propeller, has had a fire in her hold, which has been smoldering, and 71 bales of cotton have been damaged.

FOUGHT ON MOUNTAINS.

Americans Attack a Strong Force of Filipinos—Insurgents Were Driven Out of San Mateo.

Manila, (By Cable.)—Colonel Lockett, with a force of 2,500, including artillery, attacked a strong force of insurgents entrenched in the mountains near Montalban, about five miles northeast of San Mateo. The enemy were completely routed, the Americans pursuing them through the hills, amid which they fled in every direction.

Four Americans were wounded. The Filipino loss was large, resulting from a heavy infantry and artillery fire for three hours into the trenches.

It is supposed that the insurgents were those who were driven out of San Mateo on the day General Lawton was killed. They numbered probably a thousand.

A dozen lines of insurgent trenches covered the steep trail through the hills, and likewise the valley below, along which the Americans passed. The main attacking party consisted of the Forty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, a troop of cavalry and artillery, Colonel Lockett commanding in person. The rest of the command operated from remote points in an endeavor to carry out Colonel Lockett's plan of throwing his lines around the enemy, and thus cutting off retreat. The nature of the mountainous country made it impracticable to execute this movement successfully.

After the insurgents began to run there was a vain attempt to use artillery.

It now appears that one American was killed in the attack upon the Subig garrison by General Santa Ana.

KENTUCKY AFFAIRS MIXED UP.

Doubt as to Who the Election Commissioners Are.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special.)—Governor Taylor appointed W. H. Mackoy (anti-Goebel Democrat) and A. M. J. Cochran (Republican) state election commissioners. The Republican minor state officials-elect, whose contests will come before the board, have not decided exactly what course they will pursue, but as Clerk Shackelford will swear in the Democratic commissioners appointed by Commissioner Poyntz, it is probable Taylor's appointees will institute mandamus proceedings to get possession of the offices. Democratic leaders do not believe the courts will hold Taylor's appointments good, but they do not disguise the fact that they regret the complications growing out of the resignations of former Commissioners Pryor and Ellis.

A few scattering members of the legislature began arriving, and it is anticipated that, owing to the unusual interest growing out of the contests for governor and lieutenant governor, nearly all will be here early. Friends of ex-Election Commissioner Ellis are, with his authority, discouraging a movement among some of the anti-Goebel Democrats to give him a boom for senator. Ellis is unqualifiedly for Blackburn.

VICTORIA ISSUES A WARNING.

Subjects Must Not Assist the Boers—Work of the Boer Sharpshooters.

London, (By Cable.)—The British authorities, thoroughly alarmed over the disaffection of the farmers in Cape Colony, and the assistance being given the Boers by other British subjects, are adopting various measures to check it. Proclamations and orders issued by British military commanders having had no effect, the Privy Council held a meeting at Windsor Castle, at which Queen Victoria proclaimed a warning to all British subjects not to assist the inhabitants of the Transvaal or Orange Free State, or sell or transport merchandise thereto, under penalty of the law.

The Queen's proclamation will undoubtedly prove as futile as the declarations of the British commanders. The colonists, who are helping the Boers, will continue to do so surreptitiously, if not openly. It will be utterly impossible for the British to patrol the whole of Cape Colony to prevent the people aiding the Boer fighters, with whom they are in sympathy.

STATUE FOR LAWTON.

Twenty-five Thousand Dollars to be Raised in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., (Special.)—A joint committee of the Commercial Club and the Board of Trade met to organize for raising a fund of $25,000 or more to erect a statue of General Lawton here.

It was resolved that an Indiana Lawton monument commission be organized, of which the Governor should be ex-officio the president, which should consist of the members of the joint committee and the chairmen of county Lawton monument committees, and whose purpose should be the erection at the capital of a monument in memory of General Lawton.

STREET DUEL IN ALABAMA.

Jesse Harden Kills an Uncle, Wounds Another, and Is Himself Killed.

Huntsville, Ala., (Special.)—In a street duel at Deposit two men were killed and a third probably fatally wounded.

James Harden's throat was cut from ear to ear by his nephew, Jesse Harden. The former is dead. John C. Harden, a brother of the dead man, was seriously cut by Jesse Harden, and as the fight was drawing to a close Mac Russel discharged a load of buckshot into the abdomen of Jesse Harden, causing death instantly. All the parties are well known and prominent in politics. The cause of the fight is not known.

TOBACCO LANDS IN FLORIDA.

The Dukes, of North Carolina, Buy Large Tracts.

Leesburg, Fla., (Special.)—Ninety-four thousand acres of land have been recently purchased in Lake county, this state, by the Dukes, the tobacco men, of North Carolina. The expect to cut off and utilize the timber, plant the land in tobacco, and eventually run a railroad across the country to connect with the Florida East Coast Railway.

Family Tragedy in Springfield.

Springfield, O., (Special.)—Frank B. Coe shot and killed his wife, then shot himself. They were found side by side, Mrs. Coe dead, but Coe still living. He was taken to the hospital. Coe is an employe of the Ohio Southern Railway. Jealousy is thought to be the cause of the tragedy.

Killed in a Poker Room.

Clinton, Ill., (Special.)—At Weldon, ten miles southeast of here, Harry Summers, Jr., a carpenter, and "Doc" Marcum, a farm hand, quarrelled in a poker room, when Marcum shot and killed Summers.

Bought by the Bonners.

New York, (Special.)—A contract was signed transferring all copyrights, title and subscription list of Demorest's Magazine to Robert Bonner's Sons. Demorest's Magazine will be discontinued, and the fashion and pattern departments, half-minute talks and world's progess will be continued in the Ledger Monthly.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A great rock on which stood a monastery and a hotel at Amalfi, Italy, dropped into the sea, carrying with it another hotel and several villas. Four vessels were also destroyed. The loss of life is heavy.

The opponents of the government in the French Chamber of Deputies made an attack upon its policy in the conspiracy trial.

Hugh Lupus Grosvenor, Duke of Westminster, and reputed to have been the richest man in the world, is dead.

Forty school children were drowned by the ice on the river Lys, at Frelinghem, Belgium, giving way.

The imperial and Prussian ministers are replying through the newspapers to the attacks made upon them. There will be a sharp fight in the Prussian Diet against Prince Hohenlohe, the chancellor, whom the Conservatives are determined to oust.

The arrival of the German warship Nixe at Port-au-Prince has caused alarm among the Haytians.

The Guatemalan revolution is reported to have been suppressed.

Jean Lamoureaux, a famous musical conductor, died in Paris.

Li Hung Chang was appointed acting viceroy of Canton, China.

Deroulede was sentenced to two years in prison for libelling senators composing High Court of Justice.

In a speech at Aberdeen, Mr. Brice bitterly attacked Mr. Chamberlain and denounced his methods.

The steamer Cameo picked up the crew of the Italian bark Lenuccia, which had foundered.

Prince Arenberg was court-martialed for killing a native in German Southwest Africa.

Mahmoud Pasha, the Sultan's fugitive son-in-law, reached Marseilles.

Germany has determined to secure a number of coaling stations for her navy in the far East, the Antilles and South America.

The German flag was hoisted over the court-house at Apia, Samoa.

At Trinity College, in Dublin, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Joseph Chamberlain. The students made a demonstration, but were worsted by the police.

The Sultan's son-in-law fled from Constantinople with his wife's jewels and all the money he could collect.

China has declared her purpose to fight rather than grant France's demand for territory.

President Castro's troops ousted General Hernandez' party from Maracaibo, Venezuela.

FOUR MORE BODIES FOUND.

Pit Boss Says Naked Lights Were Used in Braznell Mine.

Brownsville, Pa., (Special.)—Four more bodies have been recovered from the Braznell mines, near this place, increasing to 16 the number of persons known to have been killed in Saturday's disaster. The bodies have not been identified.

The mine officials admit that two or more bodies are still in the mine, but representatives of the Slavonic Society have made a house-to-house canvass and report that eight of their number alone are in the wreck, and how many others they do not know.

That naked lights and unlocked safety lamps were used in the mine was officially confirmed by Pit Boss Thomas Jones, who made a statement to that effect. Mr. Jones was asked if it was true that on last Tuesday morning he issued a general order that the miners could dispense with safety lamps.

Some of the families of the dead miners are in suffering condition, and provisions are being sent out by the Brownsville merchants, as well as from Uniontown.

The fact that last Saturday was pay day at the mine and that there were no empty wagons to load accounts for many not going into the mine that morning. Had the accident occurred any other day there would have been more than 100 men in the mine, and the result would have been even more appalling than it is. Some of the bodies were removed to their homes and buried.

Little Albert Messe, who died after being rescued, lived only a few steps from the shaft. He went to the window Saturday morning and looked out, saying to his father: "Papa, I guess there is no use of me going to work this morning, as there is no loading."

The father said Albert had better go and help him feed the mules. They both started out together and never returned.

The excitement caused by the terrible accident has driven all thought of the holiday festivities from the homes of all who live in the neighborhood, even those who have no friends killed. The search for the bodies still goes on.

BUILDINGS WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

A Disastrous Conflagration Visits Hastings, Minn.

Hastings, Minn., (Special.)—Nearly three blocks of buildings in the business portion of the town were burned, with a loss of about $200,000. The fire broke out in R. C. Libby & Co.'s sawmill—evidently the work of an incendiary—and the entire plant, with storehouses, lumber, office, sheds, etc., were consumed.

Most of the buildings burned were only partially insured, and the loss upon the owners will fall heavily. The firemen engaged in a desperate battle to keep the fire from passing across Vermillion street, but sparks set fire to the roofs of the court-house, the Church of Guardian Angels and other costly structures and residences, but were extinguished with little damage.

The city seeming in imminent danger, Mayor Busch wired the mayor of St. Paul for aid, and as soon as possible two steamers and supply wagons were sent down, which materially aided in subduing the flames. Many people are thrown out of employment and others are rendered homeless.

To Remodel "Old Ironsides."

Washington, (Special.)—Secretary Long has addressed letters to Senator Hale and Representative Boutelle, who look after naval legislation in the Senate and House, relative to the plan of refitting the historic old craft Constitution as a naval training ship. The Massachusetts State Society of the Daughters of 1812 propose to pay for the refitting through popular subscription, and Secretary Long refers to this as a worthy purpose, inspired by patriotic impulse. At the request of Mr. Hale, the Secretary has drafted a bill to cover the plan.

FORTY CHILDREN PERISH.

While Playing Upon a Frozen River the Ice Breaks, and They Disappear.

Brussels, (By Cable.)—Upwards of forty school children were drowned in an ice accident at Frelinghem, near the French frontier. The children of the district had been given a holiday, with permission to play on the frozen River Lys. When the merriment was at full height the ice broke suddenly, and the children disappeared. A few were rescued half dead, but the majority were drowned.

THE EARTH AND MAN.

A little sun, a little rain,
A soft wind blowing from the west,
And woods and fields are sweet again,
And warmth within the mountain's breast.
So simple is the earth we tread,
So quick with love and life her frame,
Ten thousand years have dawned and fled
And still her magic is the same.

A little love, a little trust,
A soft impulse, a sudden dream,
And life as dry as desert dust
Is fresher than a mountain stream.
So simple is the heart of man,
So ready for new hope and joy,
Ten thousand years since it began
Have left it younger than a boy.
—Philadelphia Record.

A Western Girl's Story.

"Afraid!" cried out I with a laugh. "Why on earth should I be afraid?"

And I suppose my face must have mirrored forth the careless independence of my spirit, for my brother's rugged countenance brightened up as I spoke.

We lived alone upon a solitary road, miles away from any human dwelling-place, in one of those antique, gable-ended farm-houses which look so picturesque to an artist's eye in the summer time and so indescribably desolate when November gales are howling around the chimney tops or winter snows are heaping up their feathery pearl upon the door-stone. We—that is, the old bed-ridden aunty, my brother Robert and myself. As for a servant girl, dear me, when I become rheumatic or lost the use of my limbs I might need one, not before.

"Well mind you don't let anyone in, unless it is a neighbor," said Bob, buttoning up his shaggy overcoat and lowering his voice so that Aunt Jemima should not hear his words, for Aunt Jemima was apt to be seized with fits of nervous aprehension at the most inconvenient times. "Because, you know, there are only two women of you, and——"

"Go along with yourself, Bob, and don't talk nonsense," said I, with an air of dignity. "As if I wasn't quite able to take care of myself without your advice. Nobody has been here in a week, and I don't think the rush is going to begin to-night."

"The loaded revolver is on the top shelf next to the bag of hops and the paper of dried catnip," added Bob, "and the big stick——"

"I'll take the big stick to you, if you don't clear out," cried I, merrily—and so Bob mounted old Nanny and trotted away.

We had just received a hundred dollars from the railroad people for the year's wood which Bob had cut and hauled to the junction—a hundred dollars, all in nice, clean, crackling tens—and Bob and I and Aunt Jemima all agreed—for once entirely unanimous—that so much money ought not to remain over night in the house.

"Suppose there should be a fire?" said I.

Suppose a gang of masked burglars should break in!" suggested Aunt Jemima, who had been reading the papers.

"Suppose the rats and mice should gnaw their way into the old hair trunk!" said Bob.

So Bob was taking the hundred dollars to the Ottarsfield Bank, twenty miles away, over a rough and uneven bridle road! And I and Aunt Jemima were left all alone.

"Dear me," said Aunt Jemima, "that's twice my needle's dropped, and stuck in the floor. We're going to have company!"

"I hope not," said I, "with nothing in the house but corn-bread and pork, and dried apple-sauce."

"And there's a winding sheet in the candle," gloomily added Aunt Jemima, who was addicted to harmless little superstitions. "Somebody's going to die."

"I think it's extremely likely," I observed, with philosophy.

"I've had a creepy feeling down my back all day," said Aunt Jemima, "just as if some one was measuring me for my shroud! Are you sure the doors are all bolted Gertrude?"

"Quite certain, aunt. I bolted them myself.

"And nails over all the windows?"

"Every one of them. Come now, aunty, dear, let me fix your hot drink, and tie on your nightcap nicely. We're just as safe as if there was a hollow square of soldiery all around us."

But in spite of my reassurance, Aunt Jemima persisted in going to sleep with a flat-iron and two pokers under her pillow.

And then, mercy on me, how she did snore, to be sure.

I sat before the fire until past nine o'clock, finishing a pair of gray mixed stockings that I was knitting for Bob. And then, rising with a yawn, I looked out of the windows. It was raining, and—

Merciful heaven! I started back with a low cry, as I saw a white, wild face pressed suddenly against the outer side of the pane—a face made paler still by the contrast of a heavy black mustache, and hair the most raven jet I ever saw.

My first impulse was to run and hide, my second to face the matter out.

"What do you want?" I asked, opening the window a little way. "Who are you?"

"I am a belated traveler. I need food—rest—rags to bind up my hurt foot. See!" And then I saw that one of his feet was bleeding.

I hesitated an instant. He perceived my doubt.

"You are afraid to let the vagrant in," he said, bitterly. "Well, I don't wonder much. But there's no danger. Let me in, as you have a dear father or brother of your own. Give me but a crust of bread, a drink of milk. I will go on my way with the earliest dawn of morning."

My decision was taken at once. His pale face, his blood-stained foot, his piteous voice, so unlike the professional whine of the regular mendicant, all appealed to my womanly pity. I remembered my brother's caution, but I also remembered that there was an unused one-story wing, on the north end of the house, fitted up in a rude sort of way for the occasional sleeping place of the additional farm hands that we needed in the height of the season of harvest.

"Go around to the father door," said I. "I will let you in."

I admitted him accordingly. Gaunt, pale and limping, he came in.

"There is a bed," said I. "And here is food. While you eat I will get salve and a bandage for your foot."

When I returned he was eating as greedily as if he had not tasted food for a week, and drinking long draughts of coffee.

"You are hungry," said I, kneeling to my task.

"I hope you never may be as near starvation as I have been this day," he responded, in a low, thrilling voice. "Thank you, young woman—the foot feels easier now."

So I left him.

I had meant to slip across the bolt on the outside of the door that led to the other portion of the house; but I now perceived, for the first time, that the bolt was not there. Bob must have taken it out, to use in the stables.

A thrill, half of apprehension, passed through me at this unwelcome discovery.

"No matter," said I, vallantly, to myself, "I must risk it. I dare say we are all as safe as if there were a score of bolts on the door. Only I'm glad Aunt Jemima sleeps so soundly."

So I went to bed and fell fast asleep in less that fifteen minutes.

The sound of the old wooden clock striking three—or something else—roused me, and, opening my eyes, I saw the shrouded light of a dark lantern in the room, and by its glimmer three men were searching the contents of the old hair trunk that stood underneath the window.

I started up with a scream—probably the most imprudent thing I could have done—but I did not stop at that instant of terror to measure consequences.

"Stop that gal's squeaching pipe," muttered a low, threatening tone, and the next instant an iron hand was upon my throat; my eyeballs seemed starting from their sockets, and a horrible death by suffocation seemed closing around me.

In the salf-same second, however, I saw the deadly white face of the man I had so recently succored and fed, in the doorway; I heard the click of a pistol being cocked. My first impression was that he belonged to the gang—that he had made an entrance into the house through my weak pity, and afterward admitted his comrades; but oh! how unjustly I judged him.

"Let go that girl's throat, or I'll send a brace of bullets through your brain!" he shouted; and instantaneously I was free. "Now, then, get out of this! Drop everything. Quick! Do you see this pistol? It carries charges enough to send everyone of you to Kingdom Come quicker than lightning."

His eloquence was of a most persuasive nature. One of the men dropped a red leather pocketbook of papers that I recognized as Bob's; another let fall a calico bag containing Aunt Jemima's six silver teaspoons and all three tumbled out of the door in hot haste. My unknown friend calmly examined the fastenings.

"The bolt has been pried back," said he, "but I can fix it in a minute. And even if I did not I hardly think they will be likely to come again after the lesson I have read them."

"How can I ever thank you!" I cried, almost hysterically, in my mingled terror and gratitude.

"I was thinking to-night as I watched you bind up my foot that I would like to do something for you," he said in a low tone, "and I have done it. Good night."

Early the next morning I carried a tray of breakfast in to him, but he was gone. From that time to this I have never seen nor heard of him, except that, once in an illustrated newspaper, I saw his portrait, as the detected murderer of half a dozen travelers on the Omaha plains—an accomplished villian—a cold-blooded wretch, who thought no more of extinguishing the spark of human life than others do of killing a fly—so read his biography—and I shuddered to recollect how utterly we poor women were at his mercy on that December night, and of how he spared and shielded us!

Bob never know of that night's adventure. Aunt Jemima never knew. It is a secret that I keep to myself.

Some Ready Made Law.

Burke Cockran studied law under Judge Theodore L. Dwight. One day the professor asked a question which seemed easy, but which was really difficult. With his magnificent voice Cockran answered the best he could, adding as a saving clause, "Such, I take it, is the common law." The good old doctor gleamed benignantly through his spectacles. "That would be all right, sir, if you had made it uncommon law."—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

Stirring History of the Little Country Now Fighting the British.

Though only 50,000 square miles in area, the size of an American State, the Orange Free State has had a stirring history since the first white men peopled it in 1835, sixty-five years ago. These settlers were refuges from Cape Colony, hunting for a quiet, peaceful home north of the Orange River. Some of these emigrants founded the South African Republic or Transvaal. These pioneer farmers found only bands of savage Bushmen and Korannas in the new country. They organized a sort of community band or maatschappi. In 1847, the British Governor of Cape Colony proclaimed all territory between the Vaal and the Orange Rivers as British country. A resident agent was then placed at Bloemfontein. This state of sovereignty continued until 1854. In that year the continued troubles with the Basutos and Griquas caused the English Government to relinquish all of the country north of the Orange River. By the convention of Bloemfontein, signed Feb. 23, 1854, the country north of the River, known as the Orange River Territory, was recognized as an independent State. This convention freed the farmers from allegiance to the British Crown; the English Government was to have no alliances with any of the tribal chiefs north of the Orange River, with the exception of Adam Kok, the chief of the Griqua tribe. The new Government guaranteed the rights of the persons and property of British subjects resident in that territory at that time. Extradition was also provided for; courts of law were to be established, and slavery was not to be allowed. The Orange River Terirtory was to have the right to purchase arms and munitions in British South Africa.

The Volksraad adopted the Orange Free State Constitution on April 10, 1854. It was based upon the Constitution of the United States. This constitution gave any one living in the territory six months before April 10 the right to vote for President and for members of the Legislature. The President is elected every five years by all of the enfranchised burghers. The President's Advisory Council consists of the landdrost (magistrate) of the Bloemfontein district, the Government, Secretary or Premier, and three unofficial members who are elected to that service by the Volksraad. The Roman Dutch law was made the common law of the land. The courts follow this in the absence of specific statutory provisions. Liberty of the press and freedom of speech are guaranteed by the fundamental law. From 1854 until now the Orange Free State has been a Republic. It has had eight Presidents in that time.

During these forty-five years of independence, the Orange Free State has experienced the following events: There was a string of Basuto wars with spasms of peace from 1858 to 1868. After these ten years of tribal wars the republic triumphed. The Basutos had been so completely whipped that the British Government at the earnest entreaty of Chief Mosheah, the paramount of the tribe, proclaimed the unannexed part of Basutoland as British territory. In 1871 the Government of Queen Victoria annexed Griqualand West, or the Diamond Fields, which was then nominally under the rule of Waterboer, chief of the Griqua tribe. The Free State demanded this country, having acquired it by cession and purchase from the predecessor of this chief. To settle this dispute Great Britain agreed to pay to the Free State $450,000 for a clear title to this land. In 1899 the Orange Free State formed its customs union with Cape Colony. In the railway union the Cape Government agreed to build a railway through the Free State at its own expense and risk at a certain sum per mile. The tariff of passengers and goods over this line was to be mutually agreed upon. The Orange Free State had the option of taking over this railroad if it liked after its completion at a stated sum per mile. The Cape Government in the meantime worked the line and equally divided the profits on it with the Republic for seven years. This road was opened in July, 1892. Since then it has produced an estimated annual profit of $800,000. This is due largely to the development of the gold mines in the South African Republic. This line and its feeders connect all the harbors of Cape Colony with Pretoria and the rich gold mines of Johannesburg which glisten so much in the British eye, and which are the incentive for the present war in South Africa. There are two short lines in the Free State in addition to this trunk line. One of these runs from the Orange River at Bethulie to the main line at Springfontein. It connects the port of East London with the Central line. The other short line connects the Natal line, from Durban over Ladysmith with Harrismith.

The people of the Free State, like those of the Transvaal, are very simple and sincere in thir dealings. In the country districts this simplicity is of so innocent a character that a stranger, even, who is trusted and accepted as worthy to be a guest, may even be allowed to sleep in the same room with the family. For any violation of the sanctity or hospitality of the Boer home the culprit will barely escape with his life. While under welcome the visitor is treated like a son or a daughter. The Boers are not an immoral people. They are a plain, simple, severe but kind and hardy race. An infusion of Hugenot blood in the burghers of the Free State makes them an active and enterpriing community of sturdy yeomen.

To patent an invention all over the world costs about $15,000. This means in sixty-four countries.

SOME CLEVER WOMEN.

INVENTIONS THAT BRING WEALTH TO INGENIOUS FEMININITY.

Seventy-five Per Cent of the Patents Taken Out by Women in the Last Five Years Have Been Profitable—Range of Improvements.

Men acquainted with the field say that fully seventy-five per cent. of the patents taken out by women in the last five years are yielding profitable returns. The woman who invented satchel-bottomed paper bags, for instance, was offered $20,000 for the patent before she left Washington. A simple glove buttoner is bringing to the woman inventor an income of $5,000 a year. A woman clerk in a department store invented lately a parcel-delivery system which netted substantial returns. Our New England milliner, herself an inventor, enjoys the right to several patents that represent the ingenuity of the women in her employ. She shares profits with the inventors, and one of the devices first put in operation in this factory brings in over $20,000 a year.

It often happens that a woman employee from familiarity with the machinery or business methods in use, thinks out some time and labor saving scheme. She shows the model to the manager of her department. He informs the employer of its merits and they arrange with the employe for the exclusive use of the invention. The employee goes on quietly with her work in the store or mill. The public never hears of her, but success has been a stimulus, and she keeps on the lookout for further inventive opportunity.

Much of woman's present activity in inventions is ascribed to the better educational facilities now obtainable. The college standard in high and popular courses in sloyd and manual training have taught women to use their hands as well as brains. Notwithstanding this a large proportion of the more successful women inventors are those who have had only medium or limited educational advantages, but have been daily toilers in the various lines of industry. A Rhode Island woman invented an improved buttonhole-cutting machine that measures the distance between the buttonholes automatically, with much profit and convenience to garment makers. A lock with 3,000 combinations is a woman's invention, also a letter box for the outside of homes that shows a signal when there is a letter inside for the postman to collect, an invention now in constant use. A woman has just perfected a valuable apparatus for removing wool from skins by electricity, showing that women are quick to adopt the modern facilities of the age to practical purpose.

The woman inventor must never lose sight of practicality if she would succeed. Other women brain workers may at times indulge in dreaming and theorizing, but the woman inventor, however high her flights of fancy, must always come back to the practical. Many women's inventions are submitted to the patent office accompanied by elaborate models, but so conspicuously lackig in some vital principle as to be unavailing. A good many are rejected on the score of absurdity, but, acording to official testimony, the women aspirants do not differ from the men in this respect. Many women submit practical specifications and fail to score success, not from lack of originality, but because the inventor was ignorant of previous patents covering the same point. No matter how brilliant an inventor's idea may seem, she is advised to search thoroughly the patent-office records before making a model. Some women have taken out five and six patents for widely different purposes. A California woman, whose first invention, in early youth, was a corset, has lately patented several inventions relating to reservoirs and irrigation.

The northwest, the middle and eastern states have produced the most active women inventors. The south has yielded the fewest number, but the southern women who have entered the field at all have been financially successful. Two important aids to agriculture were the invention of an Alabama woman. A working woman in North Carolina succeeded with a culinary invention. A Florida matron patented a useful car-heating apparatus. A Texas woman invented a novel folding tent and another southern woman a finger-exercising device of value to musicians. A western widow patented a unique method of desulphurizing ores. Another invented a composition solder of use to metal workers.

Women inventors from the big cities have almost invariably patented articles pertaining to the elegance of dress and house furnishings. Those from the country districts and villages have been active in the way of dress-draughting patterns, novel devices for adjusting portieres and curtains and patents useful in the manufacture of artistic goods. Numerous facilities for clerical use have been patented by city women, such as safety envelopes, improved typewriting appliances, copy-holders, letter openers, etc. Most of these women were employed at some time as clerks in business offices and felt the lack of conveniences which they afterward supplied.

A number of women school teachers are successful inventors, and have patented educational systems and devices, also kindergarten implements, erasers, school bags and book rests. Women from the small towns in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dokata and Illinois have been prolific in inventing household conveniences, washing and cleaning apparatus, facilities for sanitation, garment bindings, shields, fastenings and dress improvements. New England women have brought out attachments and improvements that have to do with saddles, harnesses and vehicles; also the needs of barn and garden. They have invented butter workers, plumbing appliances, brushes for cleaning and fire-kindling compositions, toys games, puzzles and amusement knick-knacks. A considerable proportion of the fakirs' goods, novelties and trick pastimes sold on the streets are originated by women. They sell the patent right promptly to the proprietor of news agencies, who include such small gear in their stationers' and confectioners' supplies. A fair proportion of the "specialty" goods inventors and makers are women. Many whose trade marks are registered at the patent office have made fortunes, either through shrewdness in putting their wares on the market, or because of the article's worth. These inventions include medicines, complexion soaps and wafers, hair ointments and restorers, and an infinity of health and toilet knick-knacks found at the drug store.

The first woman to take out a patent in America was Mrs. Mary Kies, who, in 1809, invented a process for weaving straw with silk or thread. During the next twenty-five years only fifteen patents were granted to women. In the next twenty-five years thirty-five patents were granted, and it was not until after the Civil war that there was any marked increase in the numberof women inventors. There were 352 models of women's inventions exhibited at the Atlanta exposition, and since then the patent office has had a specially classified list of women's inventions prepared for public inspection.

SHOWING UP A LAWYER.

The Talesman Proved that He Was Not an Encyclopedia.

The lawyer was just starting home after a hard day's work in the court room. A seante-looking man approached him and said:

"I don't know whether you remember me or not. I am one of the talesmen whom you interrogated yesterday."

"Ah?"

"There are one or two small matters that I wanted to ask you about. You seem to be a person of very superior intelligence, and I hope you will give me a few minutes. I'll walk along with you to your car so as not to waste any time. What I wanted to ask you is this: If I were to say to you that 'the three faces which include a triedral angle of a prism are equal in all their parts to the three faces which include a triedral angle of a second prism, each to each, and are like placed, the two prisms are equal in all their parts,' what would you understand by it?"

"Why, sir—really—"

"You don't mean to tell me you are stumped by a little one like that?"

"You see, the question is a little sudden, and in order to grasp its full significance—"

"Never mind. Here's an easier one, nearer the beginning of the book. If I were to suggest to you, that a certain object is a polyedron, in which two of the faces are polygons, equal in all their parts, and having their homologous sides parallel, what would be the impression conveyed to your mind?"

"To be candid, I never looked into the subject very deeply."

"You don't mean to own up that you wouldn't know it was a plain, everyday prism:"

"I hadn't thought of it in that light."

"That's all. My boy, who isn't through high school, could have answered those questions without stopping to think. I feel better. You were putting on a lot of airs yesterday, but you ain't any encyclopaedia. I don't believe you are even a handy compendium of useful knowledge. After this display of lamentable ignorance on your part, I want to make just one suggestion. If you ever get me into court again, don't you swing at me with any more big words and try to act haughty. I've got your measure, and I'm liable to be just as supercilious as you are."

Wars In Victoria's Reign.

Certainly, the Boer war is rather a bigger business than any we have had to settle lately. But it's not quite the first Queen Victoria's troops have had to tackle. Here is a list or them:

Afghan war, 1838-40; first China war, 1841; Sikh war, 1845-46; Kaffir war, 1846; second war with China, second Afghan war, 1849; second Sikh war, 1848-49; Burmese war, 1850; second Kaffir war, 1851-52; second Burmese war, 1852-53; Crimea, 1854; third war with China, 1856-58; Indian mutiny, 1857; Maori war, 1860-61; more wars with China, 1860-62; second Maori war, 1863-66; Ashantee war, 1864; war in Bhootan, 1864; Abyssinian war, 1867-68; war with the Bazotees, 1868; third Maori war, 1868-69; war with Lousnie, 1871; second Ashantee war, 1873-74; third Kaffir war, 1877; zulu war, 1878-79; third Afghan war, 1878-80; war in Basutoland, 1879-81; Transvaal war, 1879-81; Egyptian war, 1882; Soudan, 1884-85-89; third Burma war, 1885-92; Zanzibar, 1890; India, 1859; Matabele wars, 1894-96; Chitral campaign, 1895; third Ashantee campaign, 1896; second Soudan campaign, 1896; Indian campaign of 1897, and third Soudan war, ending with fall of Khartoum, 1898.—Answers.

Penholders can be held in position for writing without gripping them with the fingers, by the use of an Illinois man's attachment, consisting of a piece of thin metal bent to fit the portion of the hand between the ball of the thumb and the base of the first finger.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

In War Times.

Now that the dogs of war are loose
In strange South Africa,
No doubt the news of battles fought
Will come from day to day—
How Joubert charged at Ladysmith
At Tongue of Natal, too;
How Buller met him at Mafeking,
At Clundy Clough passed through.
The fight at Pietermaritzburg
Will no doubt bring to pass
Another in Bechuanaland,
Perhaps at Mittergrass,
O! if the cables do not break
With some jaw-breaking name,
No doubt to us the war will be
An interesting game—
In which our knowledge will increase
Of Bung and Bangaree,
And all the Transvaal's heavy store,
Of new geography.

Grounds for Suspicion.

"What makes you so sure he is not a successful man?"

"He hasn't enough enemies."—Chicago Post.

He Would Not Offend.

Magistrate (to old offender)—I'm perfectly tired of seeing your face.

Old Offender (ingratiatingly)—Well, I ain't going to be so rude as to turn me back on Your Worship!—Fun.

The Dissipation of a Fortune

The Elderly Lady—They say his wife has money.

"Well, that isn't his fault. They've only been married a short time."—Life.

A Unanimous Move.

She—Why, they ran up bills with everybody who would trust them, and then moved away without paying a cent.

He—I see. Two hearts that beat as one.—Brooklyn Life.

The Crowing Testimony

Kitty, is your golf cape pretty?"

"Pretty? Chester says when I wear it he'd rather look at me than play golf.'"—Detroit Free Press.

One Slight Objection.

"There's only one objection to Mr. Dustin Stax. He's slightly egotistic. He is continually using the capital I in his conversation."

"That isn't the worst of it. When he writes the first person singular, he invariably uses a little one."—Washington Star.

She Had Observed.

Mrs. Housewife—And so you have fully decided to be married, Bridget. Have you considered that marriage is a very serious thing?

Bridget—Yes, mum. I've been watching you and Mr. Housewife.—Somerville Journal.

And Then He Shrunk.

"Yes," she said, "Miss Willington spoke of you at our party yesterday afternoon."

"Did she?" he asked straightening up and taking an interest in things. "What did she say about me?"

"She said your countenance always reminded her of an open car on a frosty day."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Definition

"Papa, what is a 'specialist?'"

"My son, he is a gentleman who has discovered in which line of his practice his mistakes are least likely to be found out and exposed."—Washington Star.

Too Insignificant to Count.

The Bird Lover—I see you wear a hat trimmed with a bird's wings. Do you know that nearly two million birds were slaughtered last year to make adornments for women's hats?

The Sweet Young Thing—Good gracious! Oh, well, anyway, among so many my one little bird doesn't count—Indianapolis Journal.

An Decided Advantage.

"Our wars," said the South American, "have one distinct advantage over the wars that are waged on other parts of the globe."

"What is that?" he was asked.

"When you go to war," he replied "you make it necessary for some other country to be at war. We don't."—Chicago Times-Herald.

An Obliging Girl.

"What does this mean, Bridget?" exclaimed the lady of the house, returning from shopping; "the telephone's been taken out!"

"Sure, ma'am; the girl over the way came over and said her missus would like to use it for a little while, and I sint it over to her; but I had a terrible job gettin' it unscrewed from the wall ma'am."—Yonkers Statesman.

One of Many.

Quadds—Hello, old boy! What are you doing now?

Spacer—Writing for the press.

Quadds—Don't you find it rather thankless sort of work?

Spacer—On the contrary, nearly everything I write is returned with thanks.

Diplomatic.

"I am sorry you asked me for that small loan just now," exclaimed the friend. "It is a coincidence that has developed annoying frequence."

"I'm sorry if I have troubled you," said Mr. Fucash.

"No trouble, except a sense of disappointment. You see my uncle is always writing me letters of advice. He is continually telling me to learn to say 'no' and your little requests always seem to come just when I am practicing."

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Jan. 4

A New Year's Call.

"Good morning!"

Have you heard about the new shoe for women that has just made its appearance on the market?

No?

Well, lets tell you about it. It is called the "Czarina," sells for $2.50, and comes from one of the most up-to-date factories in the United States. It has more good points than any other popular priced shoe we know of—so many points, in fact, that we are not going to try to tell of them today. This is simply an introduction.

Meanwhile, come in and get acquainted with it. We are confident that you will buy a pair when you get a glimpse of them.

Mingle's Shoe Store.

Bellefonte, Pa.

1900

Finds us at our same business—saving customers many dollars on

Mackintoshes, Overcoats and Men's Suits.

Men's Suits, -	$2.00 to $20.00
Men's Mackintoshes,	$1.48 to 10.00
Men's Overcoats,	$1.98 to 15.00
Children's Cape Overcoats, -	$1.48 to 5.00

If you are looking for a place to be neatly and comfortably fitted in Underwear, Hose, Boots and Shoes, especially in Snag Proof Rubbers, you cannot do better than by calling at the Potters Mills Bargain Store.

A Happy and Prosyerous New Year to all!

F. A. CARSON

POTTERS MILLS.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Assessors Return from Each Precinct in the County.

The returns to the Register's office by assessors of the several districts in the county of the births and deaths during the year 1899, shows the total number of births in the county to have been 1,025, and the number of deaths 498, being 537 more births than deaths. In Centre Hall the deaths exceeded the births.

	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
Bellefonte, N. W.	32	23
" S. W.	22	25
" W. W.	12	14
Centre Hall Boro.	13	16
Howard Boro.	12	8
Milesburg Boro.	14	7
Millheim Boro.	17	18
Philipsburg, 1st W.	17	10
" 2d W.	20	7
" 3d W.	23	6
South Philipsburg	11	3
Unionville Boro.	7	5
Benner, N. P.	22	6
" S. P.	17	2
Boggs, E. P.	12	5
" W. P.	19	15
" N. P.	12	7
College Twp.	20	20
State College Boro.	15	5
Burnside Twp.	11	4
Curtin	10	4
Ferguson, E. P.	22	10
" W. P.	22	7
Gregg, N. P.	10	6
" E. P.	13	8
" W. P.	19	9
Haines, E. P.	16	7
" W. P.	21	15
Harris	16	11
Halfmoon	10	9
Howard Twp	27	16
Huston	20	7
Liberty	39	16
Marion	15	4
Miles, E. P.	5	3
" M. P.	11	5
" W. P.	6	3
Patton	34	4
Penn	22	13
Potter, N. P.	15	2
" S. P.	27	18
Rush, N. P.	12	4
" S. P.	25	16
Snow Shoe, E. P.	71	17
" W. P.	28	7
Spring, N. P.	38	9
" S. P.	30	10
" W. P.	31	11
Taylor	17	5
Union	17	8
Walker, E. P.	15	10
" M. P.	12	5
" W. P.	7	3
Worth	16	10
Total	1025	498

Money Spent for Mail Carrying.

Ninety-nine per cent. of all the mail matter in the United States is carried in railway mail cars, the railroads receiving an average of $35,049 annually for each of the 921 cars allotted to the work, whereas the passenger car receipts amount to only $10,528.

Dr. C. S. Jacquemin will be in Centre Hall from January 8th to January 13th. If you have any work in Dentistry call on him at the hotel.

AN ESTIMABLE LADY GONE.

The Unexpected Death of Mrs. Annie Van Pelt on Saturday Evening.

Our community was greatly shocked and a gloom was cast over it in the unexpected and untimely death of Mrs. Annie Van Pelt, which occurred at her home on Church street on Saturday evening, after an illness of but a few days duration, from a complication of disorders.

Mrs. Van Pelt had enjoyed her usual good health up to the Friday previous to her death, on which day she drove to Bellefonte to do Christmas shopping. On this trip she contracted a cold, which at that time was given only the ordinary treatment these common complaints usually receive. The disease did not respond to the treatment of local applications, and by Monday evening Mrs. Van Pelt became seriously ill and a physician was summoned, who found her very ill, with all the symptoms of a severe attack of pleural pneumonia and a disorder of the liver. Her condition grew steadily worse and a consultation of physicians was held on Friday, with the hope that the suffering lady would improve. On Friday night her condition was almost hopeless, but on Saturday morning there was an apparent change for the better, and the family was greatly encouraged with the signs of improvement. She was brighter during the day, and there were indications that the critical period had been passed. Saturday evening about half past eight she took a sudden change for the worse, and in about ten minutes her death occurred. Her death was totally unexpected and was a great shock to her family and her many friends. Her brothers, Col. J. L. Spangler and wife, of Philadelphia; and Reuben Spangler and wife, of Hastings, had been hastily summoned and arrived a day or so before the final end. Another brother, Howard Spangler, at Barnesboro, did not arrive until Sunday morning, too late to see his only sister in life. She never lost consciousness up to the moment of her death.

Mrs. Van Pelt was the wife of Harvey D. Van Pelt, who died over ten years ago. She was aged 46 years on Dec. 12th last. She was the mother of three children, John and Miss Romie, and a daughter Miriam, who died in infancy. She was the only daughter of ex-Sheriff and Mrs. John Spangler, and was born in Adamsburg, Snyder county. Her death was the first to invade this immediate family.

The funeral took place on Tuesday morning, and was attended by many sad and sorrowing friends who braved the cold bitter weather to pay last tribute to a departed friend. The pallbearers were, D. W. Reynolds, of Reedsville; E. M. Huyett, Fred Kurtz, Jr., Geo. W. Bushman, J. W. Wolf, F. M. Crawford. Rev. J. M. Rearick, pastor of the Lutheran church, of which the deceased was a life-long member, officiated in the services.

Many handsome floral pieces and cut flowers were sent by friends.

Mrs. Van Pelt was a very popular and highly esteemed lady. She had many friends in the town and stood high in the esteem of all. She was of a kind and sympathetic nature, and was greatly attached to her family. She will be sadly missed by many.

Among those from a distance who were here to attend the funeral were, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Van Pelt, of Ithica, N. Y., Mrs. R. G. H. Speed, of Slaterville Springs, N. Y., Misses Harris, Bellefonte, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Reynolds, of Reedsville, and others.

Thomas McCormick Dies in the West.

Thomas McCormick, a native of Potters Mills, died in Warren, Ohio, on Saturday, Dec. 24, from injuries received on one of his hands in a planing mill last summer. His age was about 70 years. His sister, Mrs. Carson, left here on Monday morning after his death to attend the funeral.

He was a brother of Robert, James, Shannon and Wm. McCormick, all of whom have gone to the other shore before him, and only two of the family are left to survive him.

Additional Tax on Notes.

The commissioner at Washington has decided that ordinary judgment notes will hereafter be considered as the same as bonds and taxed fifty cents each under the war revenue law, and if a power of attorney is embodied in the note it must bear an added stamp worth twenty-five cents. The universal practice among business men and internal revenue collectors has hitherto been to consider a judgment note as an ordinary promissory note, carrying as tax a stamp worth two cents for every $100 of face value.

Christmas at Reedsville.

The shooting match held at Reedsville on Christmas, was not a success. The large hog, weighing 600 lbs., was not shot for as the price could not be raised. Pandemonium reigned all afternoon and evening with drunkenness and fighting, Milroy, Kishacoquillas and Yeagertown, being well represented in the melee.—Sentinel.

Died at Pleasant Gap.

Jonathan Bilger, one of Centre county's oldest citizens, died last Wednesday morning at his home at Pleasant Gap. His death was due to infirmities of old age, he being over 88 years of age. At his funeral his sons officiated as pall bearers.

Killed by Dynamite.

A terrific explosion of dynamite occurred at the Salona quarries of the Bellefonte Lime Company last Friday afternoon which killed Grant Bathurst, assistant postmaster of Rote, and severely injured several others. The accident was caused by a hot poker falling into a bucket containing dynamite and fuse, which had set aside of the stove to thaw out. The poker was used to stir up the fire, and in hanging it on a nail it missed and fell into the bucket igniting the fuse. Several workmen were in the shanty at the time and they quickly fled from the impending explosion. Bathurst was in the other end of the room and did not escape in time. The building was blown to pieces. Bathurst's right leg was blown off above the knee, and he had gashes all over his body. His injuries were terrible and he survived only a short time. He was aged about 37 years, and leaves a wife and one child.

On the Sicklist.

We regret to learn our friend Will Stiver, of Potters Mills, is not improving from his illness.

Mrs. Matt Odenkirk, of this place, is not yet able to walk owing to the injuries from her fall some weeks ago; the physicians think the lady will recover but may not be able to walk.

Mr. A. S. Kerlin has not improved any and is confined to his bed much of the time.

A son of Harry Decker, ill for some months from internal troubles, is able to be about again.

Will Lucas, a useful farmer and citizen of near Centre Hill, has been quite indisposed from rheumatism for some months. May he recover soon.

Jacob McCool, one of Spring Mill's estimable citizens, is housed up from complication of diseases.

Henry Stoner, of Tusseyville, ill for a number of weeks, is improving.

Miss Annie Lohr, of this place, has been ill for over a week.

Ellis Shafer, of Madisonburg, laid up a few days of pneumonia, is recovering.

Given a Call.

Rev. G. W. Kershner, of Fayette, N. Y., filled the pulpit in the Reformed church last Thursday evening, and delivered a sermon to the other congregations of the charge the same week. Rev. Kershner favorably impressed his hearers, and it was the unanimous vote of the congregations to extend him a call to fill the vacant charge. Rev. Kershner has been in our vicinity before, and some years ago taught school at Aaronsburg, and also assisted his brother teaching at Penn Hall. He is a pleasant gentleman, and delivered masterful sermons. The Rev. will likely accept the call.

Made a Neat Job of It.

A day or so before Christmas, Dr. Fisher, the well known and popular physician of Zion, got into a little difficulty with himself and when extricated he was shy the end of his thumb and first finger. The Dr. was appointed a committee of one to amputate the head of a turkey for the Christmas board. He laid Mr. Turk across the block, raised the axe and the blow was struck. He had not counted on such complete results, as the blade struck his left hand, neatly amputating the end of the thumb and first finger. It is not known whether the turkey got it in the neck or not.

Broke Her Thigh.

Mrs. Mary Horner, widow of the late John Horner, met with an unfortunate accident on Monday of last week, while visiting at the home of her son George Horner, tenant on the Hoffer farm, on the top of Nittany mountain. She was walking out from the house when she slipped and fell, breaking her thigh. Mrs. Horner is aged about seventy years, and it is hoped her great age will not impede a full recovery from the injury.

Died of Diphtheria.

Mrs. Watson Grenoble died at her home in Millheim on Monday morning from diphtheria in a most malignant form. She was aged about twenty years and leaves a husband and one child. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Stover, of Penn township, and was a highly esteemed lady.

Other cases of diptheria reported in Penn township are, a son of Aaron Ulrich, a case in Mr. Wilson's family and a case in the family of a Mr. Kersteter.

Death of Mrs. Bower.

Elizabeth, widow of George Bower, of Haines township, died on Saturday, 23 December, at the home of her sister, Mrs. John M. Stover, aged about 70 years. Deceased was a daughter of Michael Kramer and a sister of Mrs. Alfred Hosterman of near Centre Hill. She had been in failing health for several months. She was a life-long member of the Reformed church.

Fire at Eagleville.

Last Friday morning fire destroyed the public hall at Eagleville, this county, along with two dwelling houses occupied by Daniel W. Glossner and Mrs. John Bechtol. Most of the household goods were saved from the dwellings. The town narrowly escaped destruction. The loss is about $5000.

DEATH WAS ACCIDENTAL.

Particulars Regarding the Demise of Samuel Crotzer in Demoines, Ia.

Andrew Crotzer has received further particulars regarding the death of his brother Samuel, which occurred at De Moines, Ia., on Dec. 1st, from the effects of illuminating gas. His remains were interred at Milroy, and the cause of his death was given by the coroner's certificate as the result of asphyxiation. No details were given and information was requested through Charles W. Stahl, at De Moines, a brother of James Stahl, of this place. Mr. Stahl investigated the young man's death, and learned that Samuel came to the Grefe House, De Moines, on Nov. 26 from Omaha. He took supper and went to his room at 10 o'clock. The next morning the chambermaid reported his room bolted on the inside and an odor of gas. An entrance was made through the transom. Samuel was found lying on the floor in an unconscious state. The gas cock was found about half open. He was taken to the Mercy hospital, but did not recover. Death was purely accidental, and it is supposed that in turning out the gas Samuel turned the cock too far around, and partly opened it again, and then went to bed. It is evident that he was awakened by the fumes during the night and endeavored to reach the window to open it, but was overcome and fell to the floor at the foot of his bed, where he was found in the morning. The coroner's inquest rendered a verdict of accidental death according to the above circumstances.

Director's Association.

The school directors of this county, at their annual meeting recently, elected the following officers:

President: Joseph L. Neff.

Vice Presidents: A. C. Williams, John T. Lee.

Secretary and Treasurer: Henry C. Quigley.

Executive Committee: W. C. Heinle, G. R. Williams, Solomon Peck, Henry Meyer, R. M. Kaup.

Delegates to the State Teachers' Association: J. P. Jackson, Capt. C. T. Fryberger, Dr. A. A. Frank, C. M. Gramley and D. F. Fortney.

Leg Crushed While Getting Out Logs.

On Saturday forenoon last, 23, Mr. James R. Gill, of near Pleasant Gap, met with a serious accident, while at work getting out logs on Knoflsinger's job 1½ miles east of Pleasant Gap.

Two hands were up the mountain sliding logs down to a landing where Mr. Brooks with a horse dragged the logs down to the foot. The two men above, thinking Brooks gone down, started a log which came to the landing and struck the log which Brooks was in the act of dragging down, and knocked it against him, breaking one of his legs at two places. The hands above hearing his cries hastened to his relief and after some delay took him to his home. Dr. Fisher is attending the unfortunate man aged about 57 years, thinks Mr. Brooks will recover.

Recent Union County Deaths.

Kelly X Roads, James Royer, aged 22 years.

Lewisburg, wife of Abr. W. Brown, age 63 years.

Lewisburg, Mrs. Wm. Strickland, age 72 years.

West Buffalo, Mary Strunk Durst, wife of Joseph Durst, aged 65 years. The husband was a native of Centre Hall.

Mifflinburg, the widow of Peter Kimple, aged 83 years.

Lewisburg, J. T. Pross, age 33 years.

Laurelton, Harry Voneida, age 31 y.

Scranton, David S. Frederick, age 42.

Appointed Mercantile Appraiser.

The last official act of the old Republican board of county commissioners, was the appointment of Harry B. Pontious, of Bellefonte, mercantile appraiser for the ensuing year. Under the former law the appraiser received fifty cents and mileage for each name assessed. The new law compels him to assess all mercantile firms which will bring in all heretofore exonerated. The position has a relative increase in salary, where heretofore the incumbent received about $250 per year.

Old Man Cruelly Clubbed.

A probably fatal assault occurred in Sugar valley last week. The victim was Jacob Yarison, an aged farmer. He was attacked in his barnyard by two young men named Brickle and Womelsdorf, the three being related by marriage. The old man was felled to the ground by a terrific blow over the head with a large club. His assailants jumped and trampled on him, bruising and cutting him frightfully about the head.

Broke Two Ribs.

Alfred Durst, living about one mile west of Potters Mills, met with a painful accident last week which will lay him up for a while. He took a load of corn to the Red mill, and while unloading it, slipped and fell, striking on his right side on the edge of the wagon box or a shovel handle, fracturing two ribs.

Hand Lacerated.

Elmer, a son of Andrew Swartz, of Pleasant Gap, on Friday last had his hand caught by a cornshredder, resulting in a finger being torn off and the hand badly torn.

Watch Our Advertisement

As we shall have many bargains to offer you, and it is to your interest that you will note them. We are selling goods at very low prices since the Holidays. We heve some goods left over which shall go at a big discount. Many of these articles are are for good, practical service, and the price is sure to make them go.

If in nesd of anything in the line of Men's Working Shirts, don't forget that our line is complete, and at very low prices.

Men's Overalls from 40c up to 85c.

New and fresh goods at bottom prices at this store.

J. F. SMITH, CENTRE HALL.

Penns Valley Shoe Store.

With December comes rain, mud, snow and slush, and with these unpleasant conditions under foot comes a big demand for Rubbers of every kind, and also Felt Boots and Overs, for Men, Ladies, Boys and Youths. Remember when you need goods in this line that I have them in stock and can supply you immediately. I want your trade and guarantee prices.

C. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS.

No One Owns Horseshoe Bend.

The surveyor of Blair county discovered recently that a tract of land on the Allegheny Mountain, including the famous Horseshoe Bend on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was unseated land. This vacant tract also includes the large reservoir which supplies Altoona with water. A joint application was filed at the Department of Internal Affairs a few days ago by the city of Altoona and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a warrant for the land.

The tract was embraced within the land that was given to William Penn under the charter of the Crown of England.

Cutting Ice.

Harvesting ice has been on the tapis this week, with that needful warm weather article over eight inches thick. The low temperature the last week without a break, gave a good clear article. Many ice houses were filled.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventive and cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher, of Liberty, W. Va., only repeats what has been said around the globe when he writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remeday in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believe that it is not only the best cough remedy, but that it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Come and see us for your

Presents for Christmas

Our China Corner was never more complete.

Also a full line of Mufflers, Kerchiefs, and everything in the shape of a handsome present.

Prices way down.

Come, see, and be convinced.

H. F. Rossman,
SPRING MILLS.

The Rubber Season.

With the advent of the 20th century comes the cold, wet, sloppy and uncertain weather underfoot, and a good, serviceable covering for the foot is a necessity for the next several months. We have all that is necessary, and are disposing of our stock

A Full Line, at Surprisingly Low Prices.

Rubber goods have advanced in the market, and they can hardly be bought for the price we are now selling them at. Come in and let us fit you out in either a Felt Combination, Boots or Overshoes. Prices will be right, and you will be more than pleased.

G. H. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

Farmers, Attention.

We have a good stock of Combinations at still old prices.

We have $3.00 to $5.00 value in old styles of Shoes that we are selling at $1.00, for both men and women. Call before sizes are gone.

Fine Slippers for the Holidays.

We shoe the children with good goods at low prices.

Powers Shoe Co.

Bush Arcade. Bellefonte.

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Brachbill's Annual Reduction Sale IN Furniture

Now Going On.

Which includes some of the choicest goods in the market that came too late for the Holiday trade.

Although prices have advanced, does not say that you must pay higher prices for your furniture, as we are now selling what goods we bought early in the season, before prices advanced. We offer every year during the months of January and February great inducements to buyers in Furniture.

Don't wait for lower prices, but come and see what we can do for you.

W. R. Brachbill,
BELLEFONTE, - - - - - PA.